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1929

சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை தமிழ்நாடு
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. XLV. (Nos. 1 to 5)

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வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount* GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—
 (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
 (*b*) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights.
 (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents.
 (*d*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
 (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
 (*f*) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.
 (*g*) Management of Government estates.
 (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power.
3. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
4. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
5. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
6. Development of mineral resources.
7. Protection of wild birds and animals.
8. Agency tracts.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
10. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures.
11. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.
12. General service questions.
13. Provincial Gazetteers.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
17. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Geological survey.
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics
8. All-India services.
9. Territorial changes.
10. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

2. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, *Kt.*, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives.
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses ; Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Stationery and Government Presses.
14. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
 (*a*) Factories.
 (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
 (*c*) Boilers.
 (*d*) Gas.
 (*e*) Smoke nuisances.
 (*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
15. Criminal tribes.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

3. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. (a) Defence of India.
 (b) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues.
8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department.
12. Commerce, including banks and insurance.
13. Trading companies and other associations.
14. Opium (central questions regarding—).
15. Central research.
16. Ecclesiastical.
17. Archæology.
18. Regulation of ceremonials, titles, order of precedence and civil uniform.
19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

4. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, Law Member. Took his seat on 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.
9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes.
10. Forests (including cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor ports.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Civil law.
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law.
5. Major ports.
6. Shipping and navigation.
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
(2) Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
(3) Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
(4) Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
(5) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
(2) Excise.
(3) Registration.
(4) Medical administration.
(5) Pilgrimages within British India.
(6) Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
(7) Weights and measures.

3. The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

(1) Agriculture.
(2) Civil Veterinary Department.
(3) Co-operative societies.
(4) Development of industries.
(5) Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
(6) Fisheries.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. Satagopa Achariyar Avargal, B.A.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
3. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
6. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
7. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
8. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
9. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
10. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura (Christian).
11. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
12. Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	NOMINATED.
13. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
18. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E.	NOMINATED.
19. Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
20. Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
21. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
22. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
23. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
24. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
25. Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
26. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
27. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
28. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
29. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
31. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
32. James, F. E.	Madras Planters—Planting.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
33. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
34. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
35. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
36. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
37. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
38. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
39. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
40. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
41. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
42. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	EX OFFICIO.
43. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.	NOMINATED.
44. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
45. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
48. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
49. Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Capt. Sir (Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendrulavaru).	North Central Landholders.
50. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
52. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	EX OFFICIO.
54. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
58. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ...	NOMINATED.
60. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
61. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
62 Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (*Minister*).	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
63. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (*Deputy President*).	NOMINATED.
64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
65. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
66 Nanjappah 'Bahadur', Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (*President*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Raju, D.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
70. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar....	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
71 Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
72. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
73. Obi Reddi, C.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
74. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
75. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
76. Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
79. Rajan, P. T.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
80. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
82. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar N.-M. Rural.
83. Ramanath Goenka	NOMINATED.
84. Ramasomayajulu, C.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
85. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
86. Ramjee Rao, V.	NOMINATED.
87. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
88. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural
89. Robertson, R. J. C.	Madras Trades Association.
90. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
91. Saldanha, J. A.	West Coast, Indian Christian.
92. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
93. Sarabha Reddi, K.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
94. Satyamurti, S.	Madras University.
95 Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (*Minister*).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
96. Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
97. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
98. Siva Raj, N.	NOMINATED.
99. Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
100. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
101. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. ...	NOMINATED.
102. Soundarapandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
103. Souter, I.C.S., C. A.	NOMINATED.
104. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
105 Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
107. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (*Minister*).	South Central Landholders.
108 Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
109. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
110. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
111. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
112. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
113. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. McG. C. ...	NOMINATED.
114. Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
115 Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
116. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
117. Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
118. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
119. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkataratnam, B.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
125. Watson, I.C.S., H. A.	NOMINATED.
126. Wood, C. E.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
127. Wright, W. O.	European.
128. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Northern Landholders, II.
129. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
130. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
131. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar Thirthapathi).	Southern Landholders.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Corley, F. E. NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act.

134. Ramalinga Reddi, C. NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.

135. Smith, W. E. NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act, the Andhra University Act and the Annamalai University Bill.

136. Cunningham, C. B. NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic and for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

137. Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G. NOMINATED for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Third Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

VOLUME XLVI.

Monday, the 28th January 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kavalappara Muppil Nayar alias Kumaran Raman.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Capt. Sir the (Raja Velugoti Sree Govinda Krishna Yachendrulavar).
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (*Deputy President*).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Motbay.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavndaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats :—

Mr. C. E. WOOD.

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR.

Mr. R. J. C. ROBERTSON.

Mr. F. E. JAMES.

II

HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—Before entering on the business of the House I desire to refer to the serious illness of His Majesty the King-Emperor. We have all read with anxiety the bulletins about the grave illness of His Majesty. It is with the greatest thankfulness we have learnt recently that the prospects of an early convalescence are now much brighter. We all pray to God for his early and complete recovery. In the name of this House I propose to send a message to this effect. I am sure that in doing so, I am voicing the sentiments of the hon. Members of this House who have been watching the progress of his illness with the greatest anxiety.

III

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agency

Grant of a sanad to Mr. K. Viranna of Polavaram by the Government Agent, Godavari.

* 997 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to question No. 741 answered on 28th November 1928 whether it is a fact that no period has been specified in the order passed by the Government Agent in granting the sanad to Mr. K. Viranna of Polavaram ?

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A.—The Government Agent made a direction to the office to prepare a sanad permitting Mr. K. Viranna to practise in the Agency Munsif's Courts and the sanad actually issued by the Agent specifically stated that it was valid only up to 31st December 1927.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether it is the practice to issue these sanads year by year ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" They are renewed, Sir, year by year ; that is my information."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know why in this particular case the sanad is not issued ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I should like to have notice of that, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is Mr. K. Viranna, a private vakil, or an unlicensed pleader, Sir ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is my impression, Sir, but I must ask for notice."

Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Have the munsifs concerned no voice in the matter, Sir, as the Magistrates have in regard to pleaders appearing before them ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member wishes to know whether the munsif was consulted,—the munsif in this case is the Deputy Tahsildar of the locality—I must ask for notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I just want to know whether as is the case with regard to criminal courts (in which the Magistrate is the person to grant permission to private persons to conduct cases before him), it is not so with regard to munsifs also."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir ; the sanads are issued by the Agents, I am told."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the hon. Member will consider this case and see that the sanad is issued, as there are no objections against it ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not a matter of public concern whether a sanad is to be issued to a particular individual or not."

Assignment of lands

Assignment of the disafforested area in Pallalakuppam, North Arcot district, to caste ryots and Adi-Dravidas.

*998 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the extent of the disafforested area in Pallalakuppam, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, and how much of it was transferred to 'ayan';

(*b*) whether it was the original intention to assign this area both to caste ryots as well as to Adi-Dravidas ;

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(c) whether the District Collector, North Arcot, has directed that these lands should not be assigned to caste Hindus and that the Sub-Collector should consult one Rev. Blaess in the matter of assigning these lands;

(d) whether there is any order of Government that lands available for assignment in the North Arcot district should be assigned to European padres or their congregations; and

(e) whether Government will, with reference to the Proceedings of the Collector of North Arcot, dated 29th October 1927, D. Dis. 7490/27, place the concerned papers on the table of this House and stop the execution of the Collector's Proceedings in the matter in the meantime?

A.—(a) The extent of the disafforested area in Pallalakuppam is 462·86 acres, of which an extent of 206·34 acres has been transferred to ayan.

(b) The original intention was to assign the lands for an Adi-Dravida settlement.

(c) The Collector did not direct that the land should not be assigned to caste Hindus. The Sub-Collector was asked to report in consultation with Mr. Blaess whether any portion of the lands could be set apart for caste Hindus. The reason why it was thought desirable to consult Mr. Blaess was that it was at his instance that the scheme had been started.

(d) No.

(e) A copy of G.O.[a] Mis. No. 1816, Development, dated 18th December 1925, is laid on the table. The Government see no cause for intervention.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I want to know if the Government cared to ascertain whether the whole area of 260 acres was really necessary for the colony proposed by the Rev. Mr. Blaess."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot conceive a colony with much lesser area, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"What is the number of people proposed to be settled in the colony?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Has any portion of the land been assigned to the caste Hindus?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Notice, Sir."

Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks

Proposed shifting of the Nuzvid Divisional office.

*999 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to shift the Nuzvid Divisional office from Bezwada (Kistna district) to any other place in the division;

(b) what will be the taluks to be included in the Nuzvid division;

(c) whether any site has been acquired in Nuzvid for constructing the Divisional office; if so, at what cost;

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 126 infra.

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(*d*) whether plans and estimates have been passed or prepared;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware that Nuzvid is in one corner of the division and that Gannavaram is much more central and easily accessible to all parts of the division; and

(*f*) whether Government have received any representations that it should be located at Gannavaram?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The decision to make Nuzvid the headquarters of the division was taken long ago.

(*b*) The Nuzvid division consists of the Gannavaram taluk and the Nuzvid (Independent) Deputy Tahsildar's division.

(*c*) A draft notification and a draft declaration have been published for the acquisition of a site in Nuzvid for the construction of a Revenue Divisional office. The acquisition proceedings have not yet been completed.

(*d*) Plans and estimates have been approved by the Government.

(*e*) The Government have considered the merits of Nuzvid and Gannavaram as divisional headquarters and have found that the balance of advantage is in favour of Nuzvid.

(*f*) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" With reference to clause (*e*), may I know what the merits of Nuzvid as against Gannavaram are? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Nuzvid, the Government consider, is a more important place, the headquarters of the proprietors of that area. Gannavaram is not so well situated and is a mere village."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the existence of big zamindars is a good point in its favour? "

The hon Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I think so, Sir."

Floods

Villages affected by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district.

1000-A *Q.*—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the villages in the Vizagapatam district that were seriously affected by the recent floods;

(*b*) the extent of loss of life and property under the following heads: (1) persons drowned, (2) cattle perished, (3) houses collapsed, (4) crops and other property destroyed, and (5) lands silted or scoured; and

(*c*) the relief the Government propose to afford to those sufferers?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*a*) of question No. 730-A.

(*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the report of the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 7th November 1928, and the Government orders on the subject which have been placed on the table [a] of the House.

[a] Laid on the table on 26th November 1928.

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Recurrence of floods in the same localities in the Vizagapatam district.

* 1000-B Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many times during the last decade have the same localities in the Vizagapatam district suffered damage by floods;

(*b*) what are the other contributory causes that have led to such floods in those areas whenever there were heavy rains;

(*c*) whether any investigations were made as to the cause of the floods and whether any steps were taken to prevent damage by floods;

(*d*) whether there are any proposals now under consideration to prevent such devastation in future; and

(*e*) whether it is a fact that railway high banks and new irrigation works by Government and Zamindars in the locality without adequate provision for free drainage have contributed to floods in the locality?

A.—(*a*) A portion of the Sarvasiddhi taluk was affected both by the floods of 1924, and by the recent floods in October 1928.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*c*) of question No. 730-G at the meeting held on 27th November 1928. The Government are not aware of contributory causes other than abnormally heavy rains.

(*e*) The Government have called for a report on the subject from the Chief Engineer.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*e*) will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether the report has been received even now, and if it is not received, whether he would place it on the table as soon as it is received?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"It has not been received yet, and the question of placing it on the table will be considered when it is received."

General

His Excellency the Governor's refusal of sanction to Mr. Saldanha's Revenue Settlement Bill.

* 1001 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any advice was given by him to His Excellency the Governor not to accord sanction to my Revenue Settlement Bill and, if so, for what reasons?

A.—The Government regret they cannot give the hon. Member the information he desires as it is in their opinion against the public interests that information should be published regarding consultations between His Excellency the Governor and Members of his Executive Council.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire for what reasons this sanction was refused?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot answer on behalf of His Excellency the Governor, Sir."

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Panchayat Forests

Rules for the conduct of forest panchayats.

1002 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in reference to the answers given to question No. 923 answered on 29th November 1928—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the draft standing order for the administration of forest panchayats; and

(*b*) if they have, whether he will be pleased to place on the table the standing order as it is being issued?

A.—The draft standing order is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member about what time the Board's Standing Order is likely to issue?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I am afraid I cannot prophesy, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know if it may be issued within the next three months, Sir?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"If it lies in the power of the Government, it will be, Sir."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"May I know under what statutory provision these rules will be issued?"

The hon. the President:—"I am not able to find any reference to the authority under which the rules are framed. How does the supplemental question arise out of this answer here?"

Mr. J. A Saldanha:—"The Government say that they are going to issue certain orders. I want to know under what authority they do so."

The hon. the President:—"It is not a supplemental question arising out of this."

Irrigation

Supply of water for lands under Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks.

1003-A Q—Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have completely stopped water for lands under Cholavaram and Red Hills tanks;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the major crops raised under those tanks will require at least water for one month before they will be fit for full harvest; and

(*c*) if so, whether the Government will consider the advisability of letting water for such crops at least for a month or so under the Red Hills tank and especially under the Cholavaram tank?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) Water was issued for irrigation from the Cholavaram tank on 28th November 1928. In the case of the lands under the Red Hills tank, on the recommendation of the Collector orders were passed to issue water sufficient for a single watering. It was actually issued on 5th December 1928. From the 15th December onwards water under the existing orders is issued for the irrigation of first crop as long as the level of the Red Hills tank is above +38.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether the Government have any proposals of so improving the supply to the Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks that there will be no need to cut off water for irrigation with a view to ensure supply of drinking water to this City ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" That is exactly the object with which the present improvements are being carried out."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know, Sir, if these improvements are confined to the improvements contemplated for the upper supply channel alone, and whether it is not proposed to obtain more water than would be possible under the scheme of widening the upper supply channel within the radius of the Cholavaram and the Red Hills tanks ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" If the improvements do not lead to a practical solution of the difficulties that have been experienced, investigation will be made with the object of seeing whether anything further can be done."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" May I know whether the improvements have improved the supply at present ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" It certainly did have a beneficial effect when the works got to such a stage that they became operative, but owing to the time that it took to get the work done it was not till after the end of November really that any improvement could be seen."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Sir, the monsoon this year was normal. If it was abnormal, or if the quantity of rain was less, how would the improvements to these tanks add to the quantity of water in the tanks ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" By letting in more water which would otherwise go waste into the sea."

* The hon. the President :—" Regarding the question No. 1003-B it has been brought to my notice that the question given notice of was slightly different from the question as admitted by me. Therefore there is some confusion in the clauses of the answer, and so it will be put on the question paper to-morrow."

Report on the reinvestigation of the Gudemupad project.

* 1004 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in reference to answers given to question No. 895 on 29th November 1928—

(*a*) whether the Chief Engineer's report has been received ; and

(*b*) if it has been received, what it is ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No. The project is being re-examined by the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, and it will take some time before the final report is received.

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Inclusion of lands in Kistna Ayacut.

*1005 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred question No. 458, dated 10th October 1928, and to the supplemental question put by Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar—

(*a*) what is the correct extent of the lands proposed to be included in the ayacut of Kistna Eastern Delta in connexion with the extension of irrigation facilitated by the raising of shutters of the Kistna Anicut;

(*b*) whether the Government have passed final orders on the subject;

(*c*) whether the Government will place the correspondence on the Council table;

(*d*) whether any special staff has been appointed to fix the lands proposed to be included in the extended ayacut; if so, what it is;

(*e*) how many acres of lands in each taluk under the Kistna Eastern Delta are proposed to be included;

(*f*) whether the Government intend to collect any inclusion fees on these lands; if so, how much per acre, and for what purpose; and

(*g*) whether all the lands now under non-guaranteed wet will be included in the ayacut?

A.—(*a*) 35,000 acres.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The question will be considered after orders have been passed by Government.

(*d*) It is proposed to sanction, subject to the vote of the Legislative Council, a special division with two subdivisions to investigate the scheme from 1st April 1929 (one subdivision for each of the Kistna Eastern and Kistna Western deltas).

(*e*) & (*g*) The information is not available and can be correctly given only after the special staff has finished the investigations.

(*f*) Yes. Rs. 25 per acre of dry land, Rs. 12-8-0 per acre of eksal land which has been continuously under irrigation for five years, and more will be collected towards the cost of the works necessary to give water for the irrigation of the proposed short crop area of 35,000 acres.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao:—"With reference to (*c*), I want to know whether the report of the Chief Engineer will be placed on the table of the House before Government pass their orders thereon."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"The report of whom, Sir?"

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao:—"The report of the Chief Engineer."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"There is no report. There is to be an investigation by two subdivisions. Does the hon. Member mean the results of those investigations?"

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao:—"Yes, Sir."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"After the Government consider the matter, they will consider whether it is to be placed on the table of the House."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Will it be placed on the table before orders are passed thereon ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot give such an assurance, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if it is the intention of the Government to take into consideration the fact that the construction of the higher shutters in the Bezwada anicut would increase the supply of water for irrigation, and whether with reference to the altered conditions, the Government propose to increase the ayacut."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to follow how it is connected with this question."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe, Sir, the question of ayacut has been under consideration for a long time from a date anterior to the fitting up of the higher shutters in the Kistna anicut. The putting up of these shutters has altered the situation. Since the question of ayacut has been under consideration, higher shutters have been put up in the Kistna anicut, and I want to know whether the Government in proposing the extension of the ayacut are contemplating a further addition in view of the fact that a further supply of water has become available."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir. As I understand it, that is what is going to be investigated."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know the extra cost that would be involved in supplying water to these additional acres of land, whether the Government have calculated it, and whether the Government have calculated what they would get in the shape of this nazarana of Rs. 25 ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice of that, Sir. But I would remark that the payment of Rs. 25 is a voluntary one. If the people do not wish to pay, they need not pay it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Will the Government place on the table a comparative statement of the cost and the income that will be realized ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That will have to be worked out, Sir."

Removal of certain lands in Pedalanka village from the Kistna Eastern Delta Ayacut.

11-15 a.m. *1006 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that the Pedalanka channel is not being repaired properly by the Public Works authorities in its last portions ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in the village of Pedalanka and other villages a large extent of wet lands has been removed from the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern Delta and that many ryots have become consequently very poor ; and

(c) whether the Government intend to assign again to the ryots all the lands thrown into assessed waste on account of the denial of irrigation facilities and include them under the ayacut and supply water to them ?

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A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (*d*) of question No. 655 given on 22nd October 1927 under question No. 833 from which it will be seen that certain areas were not included in the ayacut of the Pedalanka channel. The Government are not aware that as a consequence many ryots became poor.

(*c*) So far as the Government are aware the lands were not relinquished. The special division which is proposed to be sanctioned from 1st April 1929, for the investigation of the "Short crop" scheme in the Kistna delta will consider the question of the inclusion in the short crop ayacut of the lands not included under the Pedalanka channel.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether it is a fact that in the tail end of the channel, on account of want of repairs, the ryots are suffering very much?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"It is not a question of lack of water but it is one of too much of water. The drainage is defective."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I am speaking of the want of repairs to the channel in the tail end?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Repairing the channel won't help them if arrangements are not made for the large volume of drainage water to be discharged into the sea with sufficient quickness."

Damages to roads in Cocanada by the recent rains.

*1007 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether large volumes of water from the uplands and other areas flowed through the Yeleru bridge of Cocanada during the recent rains; and

(*b*) whether on account of the inundation the adjacent roads were washed away?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Executive Engineer's report, dated 1st November 1928, which has been laid on the table [a] along with the Collector's reports on the floods in Vizagapatam and East Godavari. The Government have no further information on the matter.

Alleged modifications in the supply of water by turns to the irrigation channels from the Lower Anicut.

*1008-A *Q.*—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Lower Anicut was intended more for the benefit of the South Arcot district than for that of the Tanjore district;

(*b*) whether any alterations or modifications in supplying water in turns (at the Lower Anicut) to the different irrigation channels originating from the Lower Anicut have recently been effected by the Public Works Department;

(*c*) if so, when and why;

a Laid on the table on 26th November 1928.

(*d*) whether the Collector of South Arcot and the ryots affected were consulted before such alterations were made;

(*e*) whether turns and supplies are given to each irrigation channel originating from the Lower Anicut in proportion to the extent of the ayacut under each such channel;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the Khan Sahib's canal was irrigating its ayacut from the supply of the Coleroon North Rajan channel;

(*g*) if the answer is in the affirmative, why such supply from Coleroon North Rajan channel to the Khan Sahib's ayacut has been stopped and what is the present irrigation source for the ayacut under the Khan Sahib's canal;

(*h*) what are the circumstances that led the department to stop the above supply from Coleroon North Rajan channel to the ayacut under the Khan Sahib's canal without consulting the ryots affected thereby;

(*i*) whether the Lower Anicut originally consisted of 36 vents of each side of the central plateau;

(*j*) what led to the recent inclusion of fourteen more vents on the south side alone; and

(*k*) when the dispute about the source of the Khan Sahib's canal was settled and what are the decisions of such settlement, if any?

A.—(*a*) The areas irrigated by the Lower Coleroon Anicut System in the South Arcot (including Veeranam tank) and Tanjore districts during 1926–27 were 89,567 and 24,946 acres respectively (1st and 2nd crop). In this sense the system may be said to benefit South Arcot more than Tanjore.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) During times when water was scarce in 1927 and 1928 the local officers distributed the available supply according to the ayacuts under the several channels.

(*d*) A report was sent to the Collector; the modified regulation was only temporary.

(*e*) Yes, as a temporary measure.

(*f*) The Khan Sahib's canal generally depends on drainage flow for its irrigation If there is water to spare from the North Rajan channel after meeting its own requirements, it is given to the Khan Sahib's canal. For this purpose a vent was opened in the Puliyangudi aqueduct of the North Rajan channel.

(*g*), (*h*) & (*k*) There is no change in the source of supply. The canal is given a supply from the North Rajan channel through the Puliyangudi aqueduct, when water is available.

(*i*) & (*j*) The Lower Coleroon Anicut had originally 30 vents in each of its north and south branches. The floods of 1924 showed that the number of vents was inadequate. Therefore ten more vents have been added to the south branch. Two of these are on the southern side of the south branch and are intended to keep the approach to the South Rajan channel clear of silt. The location of the other eight vents on the northern side of the south branch was determined by considerations of convenience of construction.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answers to questions (g) & (h), may I know why the new clause is added 'when water is available'?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Because we cannot give water when it is not available."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" As far as I know, I would like the hon. Member to contradict me, there has been no such limitation hitherto."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot conceive of there ever being a rule that water is to be supplied when it is not available; but if the hon. Member could explain more clearly what he has in his mind, I shall certainly be prepared to make enquiries."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask, Sir, that the Government be pleased to make enquiries as to whether it has not been the practice to divide the water in times of scarcity also between the North Rajan Channel and the Khan Sahib's Canal?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Possibly, the Chief Engineers may understand what the hon. Member means and I shall be glad to ask them about it."

Supply of water to Veeranam tank from Vadavar.

*1008-B Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Vadavar has been the feeding source for Veeranam tank from time immemorial;

(b) whether it is still continued as such; if not, why not;

(c) what are the original sources of supply to the Veeranam tank;

(d) what is the quantity of supply allowed in Vadavar now;

(e) whether the quantity of water supplied is intended for irrigating the ayacut under it alone which is only 14,000 acres or for feeding the Veeranam tank also whose ayacut is 56,000 acres; and

(f) if it is intended for the former only, what were the circumstances that led to the omission of the supply to Veeranam tank?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rain falling on its own catchment of 195 square miles, besides the supply received from the Vadavar, and a supply from the Vellar during north-east monsoon.

(d) The supply depends on the flow available in the Coleroon. The Vadavar carries a supply of 2,200 cu secs, whenever the supply in the Coleroon permits this.

(e) The excess supply available after meeting the demands of direct irrigation will feed the Veeranam tank.

(f) Does not arise.

Irrigation of lands under the Veeranam tank.

*1008-C Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Veeranam tank water is often taken for irrigating the ayacuts under the Vellar; and

(b) if so, whether any additional source of supply to the Veeranam tank has been provided for to meet this demand of the ayacut under the Vellar ?

A.—(a) Yes ; when the Veeranam tank surpluses.

(b) The Vadavar has been widened and the capacity of the Veeranam tank increased from 918 million cubic feet to 1,489 million cubic feet ; and other improvements have been carried out for the purpose of—

(a) giving increased supply to the Veeranam tank and thence to the Shatiatope anicut system during the south-west monsoon when the Coleroon is in floods ; and

(b) supplementing the supplies to the Veeranam tank from the Vellar when that river is in floods during the north-east monsoon.

Distribution of water to the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers.

*1008-D Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government distribute the water at the Upper Anicut to the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers in the same proportion in which they take the combined supply needed for both the Cauvery and Coleroon ayacuts from the Kannambadi dam of the Mysore Government ;

(b) if so, what is the ratio, and if not, why not ;

(c) whether it is not a fact that Coleroon at the Upper Anicut was having the spill over the middle shutters in previous days and that after the introduction of the screw gearing system the Coleroon has been deprived of such an advantage ; and

(d) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the compensatory provisions that have now been made after the introduction of screw gearing system ?

A.—(a) & (b) The distribution will arise only when the flow at the Cauvery dam exceeds a certain limit. If the supply thus received in the Cauvery below the Cauvery dam exceeds the requirements of the delta it will be surplused into the Coleroon through the Grand Anicut.

(c) & (d) A report has been called for.

Investigation of the Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu projects.

*1009 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with regard to the investigation of Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu projects in East Godavari—

(a) whether the report said to have been called for by the Government in the answer to question No. 835 answered on 22nd October 1927 has been received ;

(b) whether the same will be placed on the Council table ;

(c) whether the staff mentioned in the answer to question No. 438 answered on 21st March 1927 was appointed ; and if so, when ;

(*d*) for what period the staff worked;
(*e*) whether the investigation has been completed; and
(*f*) if so, with what result?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) A copy [a] of the Chief Engineer's letter No. 67/27-C-3, dated 1st December 1927, together with the Rajahmundry Sub-divisional Officer's letter No. 711 E., dated 29th July 1927, is laid on the table.

(*e*) & (*f*) The investigation has not yet been completed. The staff will work from 1st February 1929 to 31st May 1929 and it is expected that it will complete the investigation in that period.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the necessary funds will be sanctioned for the entertainment of the staff for four months to complete the work?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Yes, Sir, unless the Council raises any objection."

Progress of the Polavaram Island project.

*1010 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) in what stage is Polavaram Island project in East Godavari; and

(*b*) whether the Coringa Island project in East Godavari is proposed to be taken up by Government as soon as the above project approaches completion?

A.—(*a*) The execution of the Polavaram Island project is in progress. The probable outlay to the end of the current official year will be about Rs. 10·35 lakhs as against the estimate of Rs. 14·06 lakhs for the project. By the 31st March 1929 all the important component works will have been completed.

(*b*) For the Coringa Island project, the Chief Engineer submitted an estimate of Rs. 14·03 lakhs in July 1927. The Revenue estimates showed that with a water-rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per acre, the return that could be expected was only 3 per cent on the capital outlay including arrears of simple interest. A water-rate of at least Rs. 12-8-0 would be required to make the scheme productive, and it is very doubtful whether such a rate would be profitable or could be realized as the cultivable lands in the island are reported to be saline. The tract is not subject to famine and hence the project could not be taken up as a protective work. In these circumstances further consideration of the project was abandoned.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether any enquiries were made to show that the ryots concerned are not prepared to pay more than 3 per cent?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The difficulty is that although it might be possible to get a few optimistic ryots to agree to pay more,

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 127-128 infra.

the land is reported to be saline and it is very doubtful whether it will be productive and whether it will pay them, in which case it would be useless for Government to impose high rates."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether if the income is not more than 3 per cent the Government would not take it up ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, that is not the point."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the Government have any fixed standard of income in view before they take up any work ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir ; the work must pay 6 per cent in ten years of the completion of the work. That is a well known rule."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know what the rule is with regard to Mettur ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is the rule, Sir."

Cost and utility of the Pottanur project in East Godavari.

*1011 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the consideration of the Pottanur project in East Godavari has been completed ;

(*b*) what the project is likely to cost ; and

(*c*) what purpose it is expected to serve ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) An estimate amounting to Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned and an allotment of Rs. 20,000 has been made for the work in the current year's budget. The work is in progress.

(*c*) The scheme is for the extension of irrigation under the Ellore canal in the Godavari western delta. It provides for the irrigation of 1,922 acres of dry lands and an extent of 574 acres of settlement wet and bapat wet lands under two existing tanks which are at present fed by channels from the Ellore canal but will be abandoned after the execution of the scheme under reference.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know, out of this year's allotment of Rs. 20,000, what amount has been spent up to date ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir."

Land Revenue

Lands resumed on account of the assignees' failure to pay the assessment.

*1012 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to question No. 527, answered on 11th October 1928, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report he has received from South Kanara regarding the lands resumed year after year on account of the assignees' failure to pay the assessment ?

A.—The report [a] received from the Collector of South Kanara is laid on the table.

[a] Circulated separately.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government propose to help the depressed classes in any way to enable them to bring these lands under cultivation ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not follow that question, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether, in view of the fact that these are dry lands which are difficult to be brought under cultivation, Government would consider the desirability of giving these lands free of assessment for the first few years."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The suggestion will be considered, Sir."

Public Service

Communal representation in public service.

*1013-A Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have issued an order fixing a percentage for the representation of various communities in several departments of the public services both as to recruitment and promotion ;

(*b*) if so, what departments it covers ;

(*c*) whether promotions have been made in the Registration department on the basis of that order ; and

(*d*) whether they will be pleased to place before the Council the several Government Orders passed on this subject recently and a list of promotions, if any, made on that basis in every department ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 740—C. answered on 27th November 1928.

(*c*) The order applies to recruitment to the Madras Registration service and not to promotions in that service.

(*d*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (C) of question No. 614 answered on the 26th November 1928, as regards the first part of the question. As regards the second part of the question, the hon. Member is referred to the answer given above to clause (*c*).

*1013-B Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table the various orders of the Government in the different departments, with regard to the introduction of communal representation in public services in the matter of recruitments, promotions and selections ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 614 (C) on 26th November 1928.

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*1013-C Q.—Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have adopted it as a principle in making promotions of public servants that a public servant should not be promoted, even if he is qualified on grounds of seniority and merit, by reason of the fact that he belongs to a particular race, creed, class or community or in order to secure proportionate representation of communities; and

(b) if so, when this principle was adopted?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer to clause (a) is in the negative. The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 740-C answered on 27th November 1928 for information as to the nature of the orders that have been passed regarding *recruitment* to Provincial Services.

Reforms

Approximate cost of the Legislative Council Committee for conferring with the Parliamentary Commission.

*1014 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the approximate cost of the Legislative Council Committee appointed to jointly confer with the Parliamentary Commission regarding reforms and for holding its meeting at Madras and elsewhere, separately from or in collaboration with the Commission; and

(b) from what sources and under what headings in the budget estimates it will fall, what appropriations the Government will make and whether any and, if so, when a demand for additional or supplementary grant will be made in the Council?

A.—(a) The estimated cost at the rates already sanctioned by the Government is detailed below:—

	RS.
(1) Travelling and daily allowances of the Chairman and Members (including the travelling and halting allowances of the staff of the Committee) ...	21,000
(2) Pay and allowances of the Secretary to the Committee ...	14,000
(3) Pay of establishment, contingencies, etc. ...	10,000
Total	45,000

The Committee has however asked for higher daily allowances and if these rates are sanctioned, the estimated cost will be increased by Rs. 37,000; the Committee's request is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The cost of the Committee is debitable to the head "22. R.B.a. General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Provincial Legislative Council." The expenditure during the current year on item (1) above will be met from the sanctioned

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appropriation under "22. R.B.a. General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Provincial Legislative Council—Allowances - Voted—Travelling allowances." Item (2) which is non-voted, will be sanctioned by Government and taken against probable savings. Item (3) will be met from the savings anticipated under the minor head "22. R.B.b. General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures." No supplementary grant will be required to meet expenditure at the rates already sanctioned.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"With reference to clause (*a*) (1), may I know what the programme of the Committee is and also of the daily allowance that is allowed to the president and the individual members of the Committee ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not know their programme ; but as regards the daily allowance, under the present orders they would get the daily allowance admissible to Members of the Legislative Council attending the meetings of the Council."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"It has been said that these gentlemen have claimed a higher daily allowance ; may I know how much, and whether the question has now, i.e., by this date, been decided ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The question has not been decided, and I want notice."

Mr. A. RANGANAIHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the work of the Members will be in the Province only or outside it also ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"So far as I know, only in the Province."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"May I know whether it is to be confined to the City of Madras or extend outside it too ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"That I cannot say, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Have these Members applied for a trip to England, Sir ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I must ask for notice of that question ; I don't recollect."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"On what grounds have they applied for higher rates of allowance ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Because they have to sacrifice their own work for a considerable period while studying the subject on which they are engaged."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether this Committee is going to North Arcot district also where there is plenty of repression going on ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I can't say, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know, in view of the fact that it was said that these Members are drawing the allowances that are permissible to Members of the Legislative Council, whether they are drawing such allowances in addition to the Legislative Council allowance on the days on which the Legislative Council meets here ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I should not think so ; but I would like to have notice."

Depressed Classes

Repairs to the wells for the depressed classes in Kurnool district.

*1015 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Collector of Kurnool has caused a programme to be drawn up of repairs to the wells of the depressed classes in the district ;

(b) whether he has also caused a programme of new well works for the same classes ;

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the positive, whether the Government are making provision for the same in the next budget ; and

(d) what the amount so allotted is ?

A.—The Government have no information as to clauses (a) and (b) of the question. It is proposed to extend the operations of the Labour Department to the Kurnool district during 1929–30 and to make a provision of Rs. 9,000 in the budget estimate for 1929–30 for well works, etc., for depressed classes in the district.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he will be pleased to get the information asked for in (a) and (b), in view of the fact that they are sanctioning an allotment for 1929–30 and some programme should be ready for the Labour Commissioner to begin with ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I shallconsider the suggestion, Sir."

Labour

Extension of the operations of the Labour Department to Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

*1016 Q.—Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government intend to extend the operations of the Labour Department to the districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam next year ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the reason why there is no intention of extending these operations to Vizagapatam, whether there is no necessity or they do not find it convenient ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" The Labour Commissioner recommended three districts."

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Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Is Vizagapatam one of the three districts ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Tours of the Labour Commissioner and the travelling allowances drawn by him.

*1017 *Q.*—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the date when the present Labour Commissioner took charge of the office ;

(*b*) the places he toured in each year from the date of his taking charge of the office and the travelling allowance drawn by him ;

(*c*) the names of his predecessors and their tours and the travelling allowance drawn by them ;

(*d*) the amount of allotment for the Labour Department for the years 1926–27 to 1928–29, the amount spent during those years and the amount that lapsed to the Government and the reasons therefor ; and

(*e*) the amount that lapsed to the Government in the said department during the tenure of office of Sir George Paddison and of his predecessors in office ?

A.—(*a*) 23rd July 1927.

(*b*) & (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the annual administration reports of the Labour Department which have been placed on Editors' Table and which show the tours made by the Commissioners. The actual expenditure incurred under 'Travelling Allowance' by the Commissioner of Labour and his office staff is given in the Civil Budget Estimates. The amount of travelling allowance drawn by the Commissioners alone during 1927–28 was Rs. 5,362. Similar information in regard to previous years is not available.

(*d*) ..

1926–27.			1927–28.			1928–29.
Allotment.	Amount spent.	Savings	Allotment.	Amount spent	Savings.	Allotment.
RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
13,64,700	12,54,010	1,10,690	17,09,034	16,75,950	33,084	19,46,500
For loans.			*For loans.*			*For loans.*
5,04,500	4,14,225	90,275	5,22,400	3,30,134	1,92,266	4,37,800

Information regarding the amount spent and savings for the year 1928-29 cannot now be given as the year has not yet closed.

The reasons for the savings in the year 1926–27 are given in the Accountant-General's report on Appropriation Accounts for 1926–27 and the attention of the hon. Member is invited to it.

The savings in the year 1927–28 accrued mainly under establishment charges, construction of buildings connected with Kallar reclamation work and under the allotment for the Kavali

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Settlement owing to rigid economy. The savings under loans were mainly due to the curtailment of work relating to the acquisition of house-sites for caste labourers, delay in the formation of co-operative societies for building purposes in certain districts and the non-availability of military land required for construction of houses for Puliantope labourers.

(*e*) The information will be found in the reports of the Accountant-General on the Appropriation Accounts for the various years, copies of which are available in the Legislative Council Library.

The Zamindar of Gollapalli :—" With reference to clauses (*b*) and (*c*), will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " I don't think it is necessary."

Police

Appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.

* 1018 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that an acting vacancy occurred recently in the post of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, Madras ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that Khan Sahib Muhammad Ziauddin Sahib Bahadur was appointed to the vacancy ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the gentleman referred to in clause (*b*) was Deputy Superintendent of Police, acting as District Superintendent of Police prior to his appointment ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the gentleman referred to in clause (*b*) was junior in service to another Mussalman Police Officer, namely Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimulla Sahib Bahadur ;

(*e*) if the answer to (*d*) be in the affirmative, the reasons why the claims of a senior Mussalman officer were overlooked in favour of a junior Mussalman officer ; and

(*f*) whether it is a fact that Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimulla Sahib Bahadur has acted previously on more than one occasion, as Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Madras City ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) & (*e*) The answer to (*d*) is in the negative.
(*f*) Yes.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member, with reference to clause (*f*), whether it is not conducive to efficiency if, when a man is given a chance in a vacancy once or twice, his claims are not set aside, and when there is a permanent vacancy, he is given the opportunity and not anybody else ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" In making the recommendation to His Excellency the Governor, every aspect of the case was considered."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"If that is so, what is the reason for the Home Member ignoring the claims of the gentleman who has acted once or twice?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am sorry I cannot give the information as my recommendation to His Excellency is confidential."

Budget

Utilization of the amount released by the remission of provincial contribution.

*1019 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state how the additional amount released this year by the remission of contribution by this Province to the India Government is utilized or is proposed to be utilized during the current year?

A.—The budget for the current year, as presented to the Legislative Council, provided for the Provincial contribution of Rs. 48·73 lakhs to the Government of India as an item of expenditure, and showed a deficit of 50·20 lakhs. The effect of the permanent remission of this contribution which was announced by the Government of India after the budget had been prepared and the voting of further demands by the Council was to reduce the deficit which would have to be met by drawing on the opening balance to Rs. 8·30 lakhs.

Investment of Government deposits in the Postal Savings Bank.

*1020 Q.—Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table a statement of lapsed deposits on 1st April 1928 in each district; and

(ii) to state what action in detail has been taken by Government on the suggestion made by me on 13th March 1928 regarding the investment of all deposits entrusted to the civil, revenue and criminal courts, in the Postal Savings Banks or in the Post Office Cash Certificate system and the issue of registered notices to the parties concerned?

A.—(i) A statement [a] obtained from the Accountant-General is enclosed, showing the lapsed deposits on 31st March 1928 in each district which have been adjusted to the credit of Government in accordance with article 359 of the Madras Financial and Account Code.

(ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Legislative Council question No. 815 at the meeting held on 31st March 1927. Under certain Acts, such as the Land Acquisition Act, money received by courts can be invested in securities approved by them. There is also nothing to prevent courts ordering the deposit in a bank of moneys in dispute produced before them, provided all the parties concerned consent. All such money as is not invested has to be remitted to the treasury to the credit of deposits, and it is not open to the Local Government to withdraw the amounts from the

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 129 infra.

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Treasury, as such a course is opposed to the statutory rules issued by the Governor-General in Council with the previous approval of the Secretary of State in Council.

Repayment of deposits can, according to the rule laid down in article 351 of the Madras Financial and Account Code, be made only on the appearance and on the receipt of the person entitled to it, although in the case of deposit amounts which do not exceed Rs. 100, repayment may be made by money order.

In the case of lapsed civil court deposits, notices are usually given to parties through the *Fort St. George Gazette* or District Gazette, a month before the date of the lapsing of the sums to Government.

The Government do not consider it necessary to modify the existing rules, as it is primarily for the party concerned to make arrangements for receiving the amount due to him, and as the adoption of the course suggested is open to *obvious objection.*

Railways

Construction of a new railway to connect Bhadrachalam with the Madras-Calcutta main line.

*1021 *Q.*—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to construct a new railway line connecting Bhadrachalam with the Madras-Calcutta main line either at Ellore or at Nidadavole in the West Godavari district; and

(*b*) if so, in what stage the said proposal is?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) An Engineering Reconnaissance Survey has been carried out for a line of railway from Ellore to a point on the Godavari river opposite the mouth of the Sabari river, a distance of about 70 miles. No decision can be arrived at until a Traffic Survey of the Ellore-Sabari Valley Railway for which the Railway Board's sanction has been applied for, is carried out.

Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—"May I know, Sir, whether the relative advantage of taking a new railway line from Nidadavole to Sabari Valley instead of from Ellore to Sabari Valley has been considered, and if not, whether Government propose to advise the authorities concerned to examine the matter?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"I must ask for notice, Sir."

Alleged inconveniences in Railway stations in the M. & S. M. Railway.

*1022 *Q.*—Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government Inspector of Railways has been drawn to the inconvenience and risk of falling into the railway line on account of the distance that separates the platform from the footboard of railway carriages at Mailpati Railway station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway;

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(b) whether the attention of the Government Inspector of Railways has been drawn to the inconveniences and dangers the passengers are subjected to on account of the ground level platform in Ranipet station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and whether the Government will draw the attention of the authorities concerned as to the desirability of constructing a raised platform as early as possible ;

(c) whether passengers are put to inconvenience in purchasing tickets owing to the location of the booking office upstairs at the Jalarpet Railway station ; and whether the Government propose to direct the Railway Company to keep the booking office on the ground floor ; and

(d) whether, in view of the fact that prisoners intended for the Torappadi Jail have to be escorted occasionally all the way from Katpadi to Torappadi, a distance of six miles by walk, the Government propose to instruct the South Indian Railway to open a station at Torappadi which will also be very convenient for the inhabitants of the surrounding villages ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Senior Government Inspector of Railways has been consulted in the matter and he does not consider that any alteration is necessary.

(*c*) The Senior Government Inspector of Railways has reported that there have been some complaints but he and the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, consider that the location of the booking office upstairs is the most convenient and suitable arrangement.

(*d*) No complaints have been received of any inconvenience caused by the absence of a station at Torappadi and the Government see no necessity to address the South Indian Railway authorities as suggested.

Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU :—" Will the hon. the Finance Member be pleased to forward the answer to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for favourable consideration ? "

Books and Publications

Alleged seizure by the Police of copies of Bharathi's songs.

*1023 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the City Police have taken possession of a large number of copies of Bharathi's songs under a search warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras ;

(*b*) whether the search warrant was issued in consequence of an order of the Government of Burma forfeiting the books ;

(*c*) whether the Burma Government sent a copy of their order to this Government and, if so, whether this Government took any action on the same ;

(*d*) whether the Government of Madras have issued an order permitting the use of songs in schools recognized by the Government and, if so, the date and number of the order ;

(*e*) whether the order referred to in (*d*) is still in force or whether it has been cancelled ; and if so, when ;

(*f*) whether the Chief Presidency Magistrate took action of his own accord or on a requisition by the Police or otherwise ;

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(*g*) whether the Chief Presidency Magistrate made any report as to why he has exercised his discretion in the face of the order of this Government permitting the use of the songs in recognized schools;

(*h*) whether the Government have taken any action or intend to take any action to rescind the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate; and

(*i*) whether the Government have taken any steps to prevent such orders being issued by magistrates in mufassal towns?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) Yes. The notification was republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
(*d*) No.
(*e*) Does not arise.
(*f*) On a requisition by the Police.
(*g*) This Government have not issued any order permitting the use of Bharathi's songs in schools.
(*h*) Orders have been issued to the Police to return to the owners the copies of Bharathi's songs seized.
(*i*) The Government have issued instructions to the Police and the Criminal Investigation Department not to make any seizures.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*g*) of this question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member and also the hon. the Education Minister, if I may, whether on a reference, the Government have not permitted the use of Bharathi's songs in schools aided by the Government of Madras?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"My friend must ask the Education Minister."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The answer is 'This Government have not issued any order, etc.'"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"No supplementary question can be put to a member of the Government on an answer given by another Member of the Government."

Return of the forfeited copies of Bharathi's songs to the owners.

* 1023-A *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in view of the withdrawal of the case of the Hindi Prachar Press against the Government for the forfeiture of copies of Bharathi's songs from the High Court, the Government propose to return the forfeited copies to the owners;

(*b*) if so, when, and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The Police have been asked to return the copies to the owners;
(*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask, with reference to (*a*), whether the Police have actually returned all the copies of the songs?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not know; I believe they must have."

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Forests

Action taken by Government on the resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to enquire into the forest grievances of ryots.

*1024 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action Government have taken on the resolution passed in this Council on 6th September 1928 recommending the appointment of a committee to enquire into the grievances of ryots in forest areas; and

(b) whether Government propose to invest forest panchayats with judicial functions in respect of minor forest offences?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 726 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty.

(b) If the hon. Member means to suggest that forest panchayats might be empowered to try minor forest offences as a Court, the proposal would seem open to the objection that it would make the prosecutor the Judge. If the hon. Member means something else, perhaps he would state his suggestion more clearly.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether any progress has been made in the consideration of the question, such as the appointment of a committee, etc., since the answer to Mr. Shetty's question has been given?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government has not come to any conclusion."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether any of the recommendations that have been made are under consideration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government have been considering and have not yet come to any conclusion."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Is this a case where Government do not want to appoint a committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government have not come to any conclusion; it is not possible to say anything more at present."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"When is the Government likely to come to a conclusion on this point?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"After the budget discussion is over."

Permission to villagers for hunting wild animals in the forests of South Kanara.

*1025 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 368, answered on 8th October 1928, regarding permission to villagers for hunting wild animals in the forests of South Kanara will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what decision the Government have arrived at regarding the permission to be obtained for hunting in the reserves? 11-3 a.m.

A.—The Government have authorized the Collector to delegate his powers of granting permission to the local Revenue Divisional officers.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether this permission is restricted only to South Kanara ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" It is restricted to South Kanara."

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether the forest officers in the area concerned cannot be authorized to give permission in this matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Notice, Sir. "

Marine

Election of representatives of the Indian Chamber of Commerce for the Tuticorin Port Trust Board.

* 1026 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have called upon the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, to select only two representatives instead of three for the Port Trust Board and if so, for what reasons ?

A.—The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, has been asked to elect three trustees to the Tuticorin Port Trust Board.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I enquire whether in the first instance the Government asked the Chamber of Commerce to elect two members only ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" With reference to the ancient history of the matter I am not in a position to say anything now."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" It is a recent instance. I want to know whether recently the Government did not ask that only two members should be elected ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I want notice, Sir."

Progress of the Tuticorin Harbour Scheme.

* 1027 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) in what stage the projected Tuticorin Harbour Scheme is;

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to confine the scheme only to the Hare Island and if so, whether such a proposal has received the approval of Government ;

(*c*) whether any works are being carried out on the Hare Island and if so, what and at what cost per month approximately, and with what dredgers and machinery ; and

(*d*) what the scheme has cost up to date ?

A.—(*a*) The Harbour Engineer-in-Chief is preparing detailed plans and estimates for the construction and maintenance of a complete harbour (*a*) at Hare Island, and (*b*) at the site fronting Tuticorin.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) All capital works at Hare Island were stopped in November 1927.

(*d*) The expenditure on capital works at Tuticorin up to end of 1927–28 was Rs. 27,37,411.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether any works are going on at all at Hare Island ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No capital works."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire what they mean by capital works ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Only maintenance works are going on."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (c), whether the whole of the engineering and other staffs are still being retained ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want notice, Sir."

State Prisoners

Detention of Mr. Santa Singh in the Madras Penitentiary.

* 1028-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the circumstances under which one Mr. Santa Singh is detained in prison ;

(b) whether he is confined in the Penitentiary, Madras ;

(c) what is the offence for which and under what procedure or regulation the said Santa Singh is being confined ;

(d) whether Mr. Santa Singh was duly tried before any magistrate and if so, when and on what charges ;

(e) whether any police officer from the Punjab visited Mr. Singh in the prison ;

(f) whether he had a talk with Mr. Singh in the Penitentiary recently ; and

(g) whether any 'statement' was recently taken from the said Mr. Singh and if so, to what effect ?

A.—(a) to (g) As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter. Mr. Santa Singh is detained under the orders of the Government of India ; this Government cannot undertake to answer any questions in regard to the action of the Government of India or any of its officers.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I suppose the hon. the Law Member can state without referring to the Government of India whether he had a talk with Mr. Santa Singh ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There is no such question on paper. The question was whether a police officer visited Mr. Santa Singh."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member had a talk with Mr. Singh ? "

The hon Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir if you think that that supplementary question arises from this answe I am prepared to answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It does."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I had a conversation."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"What was the thing which the hon. the Law Member gathered from that conversation ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not prepared to divulge that."

Detention of Mr. Santa Singh in the Madras Penitentiary.

*1028-B Q.—Mr. C. N MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Santa Singh of the Punjab is a State Prisoner in the Madras jail ;

(b) whether Mr. Santa Singh was arrested on 5th November 1927 and whether he has been in jail since that date ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held relating to Mr. Santa Singh and whether any charges have been framed against him ;

(d) the circumstances under which the Government have caused the detention in jail of Mr. Santa Singh without any judicial trial and without any judicial finding against him ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to enquire into the case of Mr. Santa Singh ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1028-A (starred).

Detention of Mr. Santa Singh in the Madras Penitentiary.

*1028-C Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when and for what offence Mr. Santa Singh of Contepent, Amritsar, was arrested and confined in the penitentiary ;

(b) how long he has been in jail ;

(c) what was the state of his health on 5th November 1927 when, as alleged, his car was stopped on the way to Tindivanam by the Criminal Investigation department ;

(d) what are the reasons for keeping him in jail without any trial ;

(e) whether he has been made aware of the charges against him ;

(f) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to acquaint him of the charges against him, and give him an opportunity to defend himself in a Court of Law ;

(g) whether any, and if so, how many persons there are in the Madras jails similarly imprisoned ; and

(h) when the Government propose to release him ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) & (*h*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1028-A starred.

(*g*) There are no other State prisoners detained in Madras jails under the orders of the Government of India.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know, Sir, seeing that the answer to clauses (a) to (g) and (h) is that the Madras Government are only the agents of the Government of India in arresting him, whether they are not the

agents to give reasons for his arrest? I should also like to know from the hon. the Law Member whether it is in keeping with the good traditions of British justice that a man should be arrested without any reason being given and detained indefinitely by their agents."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is not admissible."

Education

Qualifications of the Women Specialist in Physical Education.

*1029 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, in view of clause (3), sub-clause (b) of G.O. Press No. 925, Public, dated 20th October 1928—

(a) whether the Liverpool Physical Training College has any course of training dealing specially with systems of physical culture in India;

(b) whether there are any other institutions already recognized by the Government as equivalent to the said institution or are under consideration of Government for such recognition and if so, what they are;

(c) whether any knowledge of Indian History and Indian social conditions is considered by the Government as a necessary qualification for the post of Women Specialist in Physical Education; and

(d) what the qualifications of the present incumbent are, more especially in reference to Indian systems of physical culture and the social conditions of Indian women?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The present incumbent holds a teacher's diploma of the Liverpool Physical Training College. She has experience of Indian systems of physical training and the social conditions of Indian women.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government what exactly the experience of the present incumbent spoken of in clause (d) is?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"She has had experience of teaching in Indian schools and so could understand the needs of Indian women with regard to physical training."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know for how long she has been teaching in Indian schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Decrease in the revenue from the supply of electric energy to the Engineering College, Guindy.

*1030. Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the reasons for a decrease in revenue by Rs. 3,200 from the supply of electric energy to the Engineering College, Guindy, in spite of an increase by more than 13,000 units in the number of units of electrical energy generated between years 1926–27 and 1927–28?

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A.—The decrease in revenue actually recovered was Rs. 1,600. The decrease was due to the fact that the number of units of electrical energy supplied on payment to institutions other than the Engineering College and to private residences fell from 84,112 in 1926–27 to 78,967 in 1927–28. The number of units of electrical energy consumed by the Engineering College, Guindy, however increased from 97,977 in 1926–27 to 116,957 in 1927–28 due to the increase in the quantity used by the several college laboratories, the sewage pump and the power house.

The figures given in the last column of the statement embodied in paragraph 12 of the College Administration Report for 1927–28 show the amount of revenue booked and not the amount actually recovered.

Scheme for medical inspection in elementary schools.

* 1031 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any scheme for medical inspection in elementary schools and what it is?

A.—Medical inspection has been made compulsory with effect from 1st April 1928 in elementary schools for boys in areas where compulsory elementary education has been introduced. No proposals for the extension of the scheme to other elementary schools are under consideration at present.

Number of elementary schools for girls in each district.

* 1032 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of elementary schools for girls in each district in 1927?

A.—A statement [a] is laid on the table.

Local Boards

Nominations to the Kuditini Union Board.

* 1033 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any member of the depressed classes in the Union Board of Kuditini, Bellary district; and

(*b*) whether there is a vacancy of membership in the board now and if not, when there was one last and how it was filled?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A vacancy which occurred in the first week of November 1928 was filled by the appointment of a Lingayat.

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"May I know how many Lingayat members are there on this Union Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I am afraid I shall have to make an enquiry."

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 130 infra.

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Excise

Action taken on the report of the Opium Enquiry Committee, East Godavari district.

*1034 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders on the report of the Opium Enquiry Committee, East Godavari district; and

(b) if so, whether the same would be placed on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 566 at the meeting of the Council held on 12th October 1928.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I take it that the Government have not yet passed orders on the Opium Enquiry Committee's report?"

The hon. Mr S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Toddy and arrack shops in East Godavari.

*1035 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of shops for arrack and toddy in East Godavari in each of the years from 1920—27;

(b) the total consumption under each head for the same period;

(c) how many of these shops are within municipal areas;

(d) whether any of the municipalities requested the Government to remove these shops from within their limits; and

(e) whether the Government propose to comply with their request?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of arrack and toddy shops and the quantity of arrack consumed are as shown below:—

Year.	Arrack shops.	Toddy shops.	Consumption of arrack in proof gallons.
1919-20 ...	276	383	80,803
1920-21 ...	249	390	79,182
1921-22 ...	168	336	58,224
1922-23 ...	170	337	62,987
1923-24 ...	245	381	73,219
1924-25 ...	237	379	72,394
1925-26 ...	242	360	71,292
1926-27 ...	248	368	79,324
1927-28 ...	245	368	78,871

The figures given for 1921-22 and 1922-23 exclude the figures for the Agency tracts of the district. The statistics relating to those tracts for the two years were included in the figures relating to the Agency division which existed in those years. Statistics relating to the consumption of toddy are not available.

(c) Arrack shops 11
Toddy shops 10

(d) & (e) It has not been possible to trace the receipt of any such representation.

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Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know the reason why the consumption was low in 1921–22 and 1922–23 ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" If the hon. Member will read the two lines just below the figures given he will see that the figures for those years do not include the figures for the Agency tracts of the district. These were included under another category. Subsequently they were included for the years following."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" May I know whether the Government are prepared to order the removal of arrack shops in the municipalities if the municipal councils concerned propose that step ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I have already said that no such proposals have come from the municipal councils. When proposals are received they will be considered."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" May I know whether some municipal councils have not asked for the removal of toddy shops from their limits ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" There were I think one or two instances in which the municipal excise advisory committees recommended like that and orders were passed on them."

Medical

Alleged changes in the rules regarding L.M.P. course.

* 1036-A *Q.*—Mr. S. Satyamurti : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons for the promulgation of G.O. No. 1919, Public Health, dated 4th October 1927, to the effect, that even if the candidates for the Diploma of L.M.P. secured the required number of marks in the Board examination, they may be remanded after a scrutiny of the results of the class examination ;

(*b*) whether such a course is followed with regard to any other examination in the province ;

(*c*) whether four teachers in the Rayapuram Medical School have been asked to scrutinize the class marks of all the L.M.P. students in the province and to recommend candidates who may be declared to have passed ;

(*d*) whether the teacher members of the Board in the Rayapuram Medical School have condemned the Government Order and requested its withdrawal ;

(*e*) whether any, and if so, how many candidates have been declared to have failed in the examination because of deficiency in class marks only ; and

(*f*) whether the Surgeon-General recently proposed the abolition of the L.M.P. course and whether the Ministry turned it down, and if so for what reasons ?

A.—(*a*) The rules as they stood prior to the issue of the order referred to by the hon. Member required that every student should have passed all his class examinations before he could be permitted to appear for the Board examination. The Government considered that this restriction was a hardship to the students. They therefore decided to mitigate it ; but, in order to ensure

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that every successful candidate has been a steady worker and that no candidate who was below the average and who had an unsatisfactory school record was allowed to pass the Board examination by cramming just before the examination and managing to secure the minimum number of marks required for a pass, they gave discretion to the Board of Examiners to scrutinize the school records of candidates before deciding whether they should be declared to have passed or not in the examination.

The rules have since been further amended so as to make it clear

(1) that no candidate whose school record is not satisfactory shall be permitted to appear for the Board examination; and

(2) that, in assessing the marks to be allotted to each candidate, the Board may take into consideration his record in the Medical School as attested by the Superintendent and the marks obtained by him in the class examinations.

(*b*) It is understood that in the examinations conducted by the University of Madras the examiners take into consideration the practical work turned out by each student in class by referring to his class notes and records. The General Medical Council of Great Britain also recommends this procedure.

(*c*) No; the marks were tabulated by the President and scrutinized by the Board.

(*d*) Only one member protested against the order.

(*e*) Fifteen out of 754 candidates who appeared for the examination.

(*f*) The Surgeon-General recently suggested the appointment of a committee to examine and report on certain questions connected with the future of medical education in the Presidency. One of the questions was the need for a uniform minimum standard of medical education, which will be higher than the present L.M.P. standard. A committee has accordingly been appointed to examine the proposal.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to clause (*a*), may I ask the hon. the Minister to state whether the assessing of the marks is in the case of all students or only those students who have failed in the examination to enable them to get more marks by credit being given to the marks for work at school?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I think the assessing of the marks is in the case of all students, but previous records will be looked into."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*e*), may I know whether these 15 students are students who passed the examination and would have been declared to have passed the examination but for their pass marks in the examination being reduced by credit or discredit being given to them on account of their school marks being low?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Unfortunately the hon Member for the University has not perused the order passed recently. The failure of the 15 students referred to in clause (*e*) has reference to the original order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it therefore that according to the revised orders, any student who has passed the examination will not be declared to have passed the examination because of his school marks ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Exactly so."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware, Sir, that in this case the Principal and the President are one and the same person ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question ? "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that in this case the Principal and the President are one and the same person ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is so."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that the advantage intended to be given to such students as do not secure sufficient number of marks in the school examination is nullified by one and the same person being there ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government presume that persons who are in charge of such institutions would act fairly and impartially."

Amendment to rules regarding the admission and training of L.M.P. candidates.

* 1036-B Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to clause (*f*) of question No. 389, answered on 8th October 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have withdrawn the amendment to rule 33 (*c*) of the rules for the admission and training of L.M.P. candidates ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*a*) of question No. **1036-A** 345.

Public Health

Action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council.

* 1037-A Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether orders have been passed by the Government on the various recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council on the subject of venereal diseases ;

(*b*) whether he will place the orders on the table of the House ;

(*c*) whether the Madras Branch of the Social Hygiene Council has formulated any programme of propaganda work and whether any application for grant for the purpose has been made to Government ; and

(*d*) whether the creation of mufassal committees of the Social Hygiene Council has been undertaken ?

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A.—(*a*) Orders have been passed on some of the recommendations. The others are under consideration.

(*b*) A summary [a] of the orders passed is laid on the table.

(*c*) The Government have no information as to whether the Madras Branch has formulated any programme of propaganda work. In November 1927 the Council applied for a grant of Rs. 500 for propaganda purposes in connexion with venereal diseases. The Government refused the request as they considered that funds for the purpose should be allotted to the propaganda section which has been established in the office of the Director of Public Health.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

Action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council.

* 1037-B *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to lay on the table a report of the action taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council for dealing with the problem of venereal diseases in Madras?

A.—A summary of the orders passed by the Government has been laid on the table in answer to question No. 1037-A.

Distribution and price of quinine.

* 1038-A *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how much quinine has been distributed or is to be distributed in the year 1928–29, and in which taluks, and through which agencies;

(*b*) why there has been so much delay in carrying out the projected measure;

(*c*) at what price Government quinine is sold;

(*d*) what the market price of quinine of corresponding kind is, and if it is less than that of the Government quinine, how can the difference be accounted for;

(*e*) whether the Government quinine sold is issued by the Government of India or the Local Government, from which depot, and to which Government are the sale-proceeds credited; and

(*f*) what profit was made from such sale-proceeds in the years 1926–27 and 1927–28?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of question No. 106.

(*b*) The Superintendent, Government Press, had to make special covers, for making the pill packets and the first supply of 25,000 covers was made to the Superintendent of Prisons on 12th September 1928; the first instalment of supply of quinine packets to the Director of Public Health for distribution was made on 29th September 1928 and the distribution was started on 15th October 1928.

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 130–131 infra.

(c) Rs. 18 per lb. is the lowest wholesale price of quinine sulphate.

(d) The wholesale market price per lb. of quinine in London is Rs. 18. At Calcutta the wholesale market price is about Rs. 18 per lb. The retail price at which quinine is sold by Chemists in India ranges from Rs. 24 to Rs. 32 per lb.

(e) The quinine is issued by the Local Government through the agency of the Madras Penitentiary and the sale-proceeds are credited to the Local Government.

(f) The net profits made by the sale of quinine in bulk and pice packets during 1926–27 and 1927–28 were Rs. 94,723 and 64,119 respectively.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know why the Government do not reduce the price of quinine sold ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The matter is receiving the attention of the Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"How long will the Government consider this question, Sir ? They have been considering it for the last three years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is furnishing information."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am asking what time they will take to come to a decision on this matter ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is admissible."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I cannot give a definite answer. I am sure the Government are not intentionally or unnecessarily delaying it."

Free distribution of quinine in malarial tracts in South Kanara.

*1038-B Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to question No. 423, answered on the 9th October 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ascertained whether there are other taluks and other parts of the South Kanara district than the villages mentioned in the Karkal and Uppinangadi taluks which are afflicted with malaria and if so, what they are ; and

(b) whether Government have received complaints that the orders of Government regarding free distribution of quinine have not been carried out and if they have not been carried out, why ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to item (12) on page 220 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 9th October 1928. The Government have asked the Special Malaria Officer to carry out malaria investigation in the Puttur taluk and if necessary to extend the investigation to the other taluks in the South Kanara district.

(b) No complaints have been received. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1038-A.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I know how they arrived at the conclusion that no complaints have been received when the fact is that the orders of the Government have not yet been carried out in certain parts of the taluk? I have myself heard a complaint?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is furnishing information."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask whether they ascertained from the local officers that no complaints have been received?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I may say, Sir, that the Government do not call for complaints. The Government have not received any complaints."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether at least now the Government will order proper distribution?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The distribution began in October. If there is any irregularity and if the hon. Member makes a representation, matters will be set right."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Is it not a fact that I have myself made a representation in writing saying there has been no proper distribution at all till now?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" My information is that the distribution was begun only in October. I do remember the receipt of a letter from the hon. Member and I have asked for a report."

Co-operative Societies

Alleged interference of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vellore, in the elections to the Urban Bank, Tiruppattur.

*1039 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the present Acting Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vellore Circle, recently interfered with the elections to the Urban Bank, Tiruppattur (North Arcot district);

(*b*) whether he issued what he called 'an interim stay order' with the intention of prohibiting the holding of the election;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that neither party sought the help of the Deputy Registrar or asked for his intervention;

(*d*) whether under the rules a Deputy Registrar has powers to issue such an 'interim stay order';

(*e*) whether the present Acting Deputy Registrar was promoted to that cadre overlooking the claims of many of his seniors in service;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the 'stay order' was ignored by the Urban Bank and the elections were held; and

(*g*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar threatens to proceed against the Urban Bank authorities for 'contempt of court'?

A.—(*a*) It is incorrect to say that the Deputy Registrar interfered. On the petition of T. S. Srinivasa Ayyar and five others he took up an arbitration case under rule XIV between the petitioners and the Directors of the Bank.

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(b) Yes.
(c) No.
(d) The Deputy Registrar's action was *bona fide* and purported to be taken under rule XIV of the rules under the Act.
(e) The present acting Deputy Registrar was appointed by the Government. It is a selection appointment to which no one has any claim.
(f) Yes.
(g) The petitioner in the arbitration case urged the Deputy Registrar to take action on the criminal side but the Deputy Registrar did not make any such recommendation to the Registrar.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" My question was whether the Deputy Registrar had power to issue an interim stay order and the answer is that the Deputy Registrar's action was *bona fide.* I want to know whether he has the right to issue such an order ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He appears to have no right to issue such an order legally but this is purely a matter of law."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that he did issue the order most illegally ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The notice purports to issue under Rule XIV."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" If it is illegal, will he take notice of the conduct of this officer ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I shall take notice of it."

Alleged memorial regarding the affairs of the Urban Bank at Tiruppattur.

*1040 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether some of the members of the Urban Bank, Tiruppattur, North Arcot district, sent a Mahazar on 7th September 1928 to the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Vellore, alleging certain serious irregularities such as benami transactions and criminal misuse of funds by the Secretary and asking for a thorough enquiry into the affairs of the said Urban Bank ;

(b) what action, if any, has been taken by the Co-operative Officers on the above Mahazar ; and

(c) if the enquiry asked for or any enquiry under section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act has not been held, the reasons why no such enquiry has been held ?

A.—(a) A large number of members of the Bank asked the Deputy Registrar to hold an enquiry on the allegation of numerous irregularities and abuses by the present management.

(b) & (c) The Registrar camped at Tiruppattur on 6th December 1928 and received deputations on both sides. He visited the Bank subsequently, looked into some of their books and discussed the matter with the directors and other members present. An enquiry under section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act is being held.

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Calculation of interest on loans granted by Co-operative Societies.

*1041 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Bhupathi, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, IV Circle, Vellore, held a conference or class of the supervisors and inspectors in the Salem district, early in October 1928 at Salem;

(b) whether it is a fact that he gave instructions to auditors (inspectors) in the Salem district to calculate interest on all loans outstanding, at a uniformly lower rate, viz., $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent per annum even on loans granted to members on the original stipulated higher rate of 10 per cent or more, even during the currency of the contract stipulating to pay at the higher rates of 10 per cent or more; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to prevent the giving of such instructions by their officers?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know how the hon. Minister obtained the information? Was it from the person complained against?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is a report from the Registrar."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Did the hon. Minister take any pains to ascertain the facts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"We credit our departmental heads with honesty unless the contrary is proved."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"If some half a dozen instances of the officer having acted as reported to me are brought to his notice will he enquire?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Certainly I will enquire."

Utilization of the Cinema for co-operative propaganda.

*1042 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the measures taken by the Government for utilizing the cinema for co-operative propaganda;

(b) whether any prize has been offered for the best drama on any co-operative subject; and

(c) if so, of what sum and with what result?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The question of utilizing the cinema as a medium of co-operative propaganda as in the Punjab has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. A proposal to offer a prize for the best drama on a co-operative subject in order to attract a suitable play for the film is under correspondence with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

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Industries

Development of the coconut fibre industry.

*1043 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government have taken (i) for encouraging scientific retting of coconut husk fibre, (ii) for making coir or yarn out of the fibre, and (iii) for manufacturing ropes and mats out of the coir;

(b) whether training in these industries has been introduced in any of the Government or aided Industrial schools or Trades schools; and

(c) whether the Industrial Department has made a survey of the possibilities of the industry mentioned above as a cottage industry?

A.—(a) (i) Proposals for the conduct of certain experiments in regard to speedier methods of retting of coconut husks are under the consideration of Government.

(ii) & (iii) Improved spinning wheels, rope manufacturing appliances and looms for manufacturing mattings and brush mats are exhibited at the Textile Institute and can be made available to the public.

(b) Yes. The Madras Textile Institute provides instruction in the weaving of coir mats and matting.

(c) This will be considered in the light of the information collected by the Special officer for the survey of cottage industries on the conclusion of the experiments referred to in answer (a) (i).

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know by whom the proposals were made and when?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The proposals were made by the Director of Industries very recently."

Investigation into the prospects of the tile industry in the West Coast.

*1044 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry into the position and prospects of the tile industry in the West Coast and assist it to recover its falling markets; and

(b) whether the Government have passed any order regarding the proposal to employ a special officer to investigate the possibilities of developing the ceramic industry in connexion with the depressed condition of the tile industry?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have had under consideration in connexion with the Budget of 1929–30 a scheme for the survey of the ceramic industry in the Presidency which included within its scope an enquiry into the specific case of developing the tile industry on the West Coast but had to postpone it for the present in view of the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know what the recommendations of the Finance Committee are in this matter?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"They have placed the scheme under class IV. That is to say, no provision has been made for it."

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Improvement of the local varieties of tobacco.

*1045 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Department of Industries have made any proposals regarding the improvement of the local varieties of tobacco and the development of the cigar trade in this Presidency, and if so, what they are?

A.—The Director of Industries suggested that in order to develop the cigar trade, it will be necessary to produce a leaf of better quality, milder flavour and finer texture. The suggestion is now under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture.

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"Is the hon. Minister aware that in Pusa experiments have been made and have proved successful in the production of a leaf of better quality and finer flavour and whether he is prepared to start experiments in this Presidency on those lines?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"I am not aware of it, but I will look into the matter."

Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

*1046-A Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state— 11-45 a.m.

(a) whether any applications have been made for loans under State Aid to Industries Act by those who are engaged in the cottage industries;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) whether any loans were granted to them;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) is in the affirmative, to whom, when, and how much; and

(e) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, the reasons for the scarcity of applications?

A.—(a) No.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the State Aid to Industries Act (Amending Bill) recently passed by the Legislative Council.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state why there are no applications at all from those engaged in the industry?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"The question has been answered."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Has he enquired into the reasons?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"The Government do not make enquiries in such cases. It is for the people who require aid to apply for it"

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Is the absence of applications due to the conditions attached to the grant of loans?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"Not that I am aware of."

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Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—" Did the Government help to start any cottage industry under the State Aid to Industries Act ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Not yet, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know whether the Government have framed any rules in regard to the giving of aid to cottage industries, whether such rules have been published and whether under those rules applications have been received ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" The matter is under consideration."

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—" What are the existing cottage industries, I mean the nature of the industries that are existing at present ?"

* The hon. the President :—" The question does not arise on this."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" May I enquire what steps have been taken for popularising the new provisions of the Act for bringing home to the people the advantages which this new Act confers on the people in the development of cottage industries ?"

* The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" The Act has been published in the Gazette."

Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 1046-B Q.—Mr. C. Gopala Menon : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any applications for aid from co-operative societies and small industrial concerns have been received since the passing of the amendment to the State Aid to Industries Act; and

(*b*) how such applications have been disposed of ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Assignment of Lands

Report of the Board of Revenue regarding the disposal of lands in Nedungal Reserve.

1047 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 204 answered on 6th September 1928—

(*a*) whether the report called for from the Board of Revenue regarding the disposal of lands in Nedungal reserve has since been received ; and

(*b*) whether Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of this House, together with the final orders of Government in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A copy [a] of G.O. Mis. No. 2211, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928, containing the reports of the Board of Revenue and the Collector is laid on the table.

a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 131–134 infra.

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Assignment of disafforested lands in Nellimalai reserve.

1048 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether lands to the extent of about 150 acres disafforested in Nellimalai reserve, for assignment to the ryots of Varudalampet village and the neighbourhood, have been so assigned ;

(b) how many caste-Hindus and how many Adi-Dravidas of these villages applied for these lands and how many of these were people who did not own any lands ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the caste-ryots have spent money and labour in the disafforestation of these lands ;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are proposals to assign these lands to Adi-Dravidas coming from outside these villages or whether such assignments have as a matter of fact been already made ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to assign these lands to landless caste-ryots also ?

A.—(a) *to* (e) About 750 acres being the plains portion of the Nellimalai reserve forest was thrown out of reservation because the growth was poor and there was a demand for land for cultivation. No portion of the area was reserved for assignment to the ryots of any particular village. The tree growth was ordered to be sold by auction. The Government are not aware of any proposals for the assignment of the land to any particular class or caste.

Transfer to 'ayan' of the 'mandaveli' poramboke in Kil Kolathur village.

1049 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of North Arcot district has recently ordered the transfer to 'ayan' of a 'mandaveli' poramboke S. No. 207 Kil Kolathur village in Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, and whether he proposes to reserve this land for assignment to Adi-Dravidas ;

(b) whether the Tahsildar and the Revenue Divisional Officer refuse to so assign these lands and if so, on what grounds ;

(c) whether Government propose to assign all such lands to Adi-Dravidas to the exclusion of caste-ryots irrespective of merits ;

(d) what is the extent of land reserved at the time of re-survey for assignment to Adi-Dravidas ; and

(e) whether there are proposals to assign more lands for the Adi-Dravidas than so reserved ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware of the case and have received no representation regarding it.

(c) If the hon. Member refers to all lands transferred from poramboke to ayan, the answer is in the negative.

(d) & (e) No land is reserved for any purpose at a re-survey.

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Assignment of lands to Adi-Dravidas in Matam village.

1050 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report called for in respect of question No. 792 answered on 28th November 1928 regarding assignment of land to Adi-Dravidas in Matam village, Wandiwash taluk, has been received; and

(*b*) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A copy [a] of the communication already sent to the hon. Member is laid on the table.

Transfer of certain porambokes to ayan in Paravathoor village.

1050-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 884-A answered on 29th November 1928, regarding the transfer of certain porambokes to ayan in Paravathoor village, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the 233·41 acres of tank-bed in Paranji eri were available for grazing even at the re-settlement when an extent of 127·04 acres was reserved for grazing poramboke in Paravathoor village;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that Paranji is a separate village and that Paravathoor village could not claim the right of grazing within its area;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the tank-bed is a waterspread area not available for grazing when all the cultivable lands are under cultivation and that the cattle have to seek waste lands for grazing; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to cancel the transfer of 78·94 acres of the grazing poramboke to ayan?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Paranji is a separate village but there is no reason why the cattle of Paravathoor village should not graze in that village as they apparently did at the time of the resettlement.

(*c*) The tank bed is available for grazing only when, and to the extent that, it is dry.

(*d*) The Government see no reason to do so.

Inams

Temples in the Presidency getting Mohini allowance.

1051 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list containing the names of temples in the Presidency for which the Mohini allowance is granted and the amount in each case?

A.—Lists of allowances paid by the Government to religious institutions are being compiled and, when they are ready, copies will be placed on the table.

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 135 infra.

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Irrigation

Action taken on Mr. Stoney's report on the Kattalai Bed Regulator and the North Bank Channel.

1052-A *Q.*—Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any action has been taken by the Government on the report of Mr. Stoney on the Kattalai Bed Regulator and the sites proposed to be irrigated by the North Bank Channel and the High Level Channel and if so, what?

A.—A further report has been called for from the present Chief Engineer for Irrigation and his final reply is awaited.

Construction of the Kattalai Bed Regulator and the excavation of the North Bank Channel.

1052-B Q.—Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state –

(*a*) whether Mr. Greg, the present Chief Engineer for Irrigation, inspected the sites in connexion with the construction of the Kattalai Bed Regulator and the excavation of the North Bank Channel and the High Level Channel;

(*b*) whether he has made any report to Government on this scheme and if so, whether they will be pleased to lay the same on the Council table;

(*c*) whether they have been advised by their experts that the South Bank Channel would be fruitless and ineffective without the Bed Regulator; and

(*d*) what action, if any, the Government have taken to ensure the safety of irrigation in the Trichinopoly district?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A preliminary report has been received and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation states that he will submit a complete report after making further investigation which he considers to be necessary. The question of placing the papers on the table will be considered when they are complete.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Government have no reason to think that irrigation in Trichinopoly district is unsafe, but will be prepared to enquire into any specific case which may be brought to their notice.

Levy of penal rates for breach irrigation in Government jirayati lands.

1053 *Q.*—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether according to the practice now obtaining in the East Godavari district penal rates for breach irrigation of Government jirayati lands are being levied in multiples of the consolidated assessment, whereas in the case of inam lands and zamindari lands for a similar breach irrigation, penal rates are being levied in multiples of water-rate only;

(*b*) whether the consolidated wet assessment which Government jirayati lands are now paying is made up of land assessment and water-rate;

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(c) whether the expression 'water-rate' in rule (5), page 28 of Volume II, Board's Standing Orders, is intended solely to refer to the water-rate portion of the consolidated assessment; and

(d) what amount was collected during the last three faslis in the East Godavari district as penal water-rate for breach irrigation on Government jirayati lands?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. Mis. No. 2818, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1928, a copy [a] of which is attached.

(c) The answer is in the negative, as the hon. Member will see if he refers to Rule VI.

(d) The Government have not the information nor could it readily be obtained as charges for irregular irrigation are not classed in the accounts with reference to the nature of the irregularity.

Alleged modification in the supply of water by turns to the irrigation channels from the Lower Anicut.

1054 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) (i) whether it is a fact that the Lower Anicut is intended for the benefit of the South Arcot district;

(ii) whether any alterations or modifications in turns (at the Lower Anicut) to the different branches taking off for irrigation from the Lower Anicut have been effected by the Public Works Department without the approval of the District Collector and without consulting the ryots affected thereby;

(b) if so, when and why such alterations or modifications were effected;

(c) whether proportionate turns and supplies are given from 1927 to each irrigation channel taking off from the Lower Anicut in consideration of the ayacuts under each channel;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Khan Sahib's canal was irrigating its ayacut from the supply of the Coleroon North Rajan channel;

(e) if the answer is in the affirmative, why the Khan Sahib's canal ayacut has now been deprived of such supply from Coleroon North Rajan channel and what is the present irrigation source for the ayacut under the Khan Sahib's canal; and what are the circumstances that led the department to stop the above supply from Coleroon North Rajan channel to the ayacut under the Khan Sahib's canal without consulting the ryots affected thereby;

(f) whether the Lower Anicut originally consisted of 36 ventways on each side of the central plateau;

(g) what led to the recent inclusion of 14 vents on the south side alone; and

(h) when the dispute about the source of the Khan Sahib's canal was settled and what are the decisions of such settlement, if any?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1008-A.

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 136 infra.

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Supply of water to Veeranam tank from Vadavar.

1055 *Q.*—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Vadavar has been the feeding source for Veeranam tank for a long time and whether Vadavar is still continued as such ;

(*b*) if not, why not, and what are the original sources of supply to the Veeranam tank ;

(*c*) what is the quantity of supply allowed in Vadavar now ;

(*d*) whether it is for the ayacut under it alone (i.e.) for the irrigation of 14,000 acres only or for feeding the Veeranam tank also whose ayacut is 56,000 acres ;

(*e*) if for the former only, what were the circumstances that led to the omission of Veeranam tank supply ;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the Veeranam tank supply is being taken for irrigating the ayacuts under Vellar ; and

(*g*) if so, whether any additional source of supply to the Veeranam tank has been provided for to meet this demand of the ayacut under Vellar ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 1008-B and 1008-C.

Distribution of water to the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers.

1056 *Q.*—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government distribute the water at the Upper Anicut to the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers in the same proportion in which they take the combined supply needed for the ayacuts both under Cauvery and Coleroon at the Kannambadi dam of the Mysore Government ;

(*b*) if so, what is the ratio and if not, why not ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Coleroon at the Upper Anicut was having the spill over the middle shutters in previous days and whether after the introduction of the screw-gearing system the Coleroon has been deprived of such advantage ; and

(*d*) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the compensatory provisions that have now been made after the introduction of screw-gearing system ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1008-D.

Silt clearance in Thimmaraju tank.

1057 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of land irrigated by Thimmaraju tank in Peddapur taluk, East Godavari ;

(*b*) the water-cess derived from the lands irrigated by this tank ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the water sources of this tank require improvement ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that this tank itself has to be cleared of silt; and

(*e*) whether the Government are considering the question of undertaking these improvements?

A.—(*a*) The wet ayacut under the tank is 4,492 acres and the extent of dry land irrigated by it in fasli 1335 was 312 acres.

(*b*) The total revenue derived from the lands irrigated by the tank is Rs. 15,781 as shown below:—

		RS.
(i) Wet assessment on the ayacut		13,264
(ii) Water rate on dry lands irrigated	...	998
(iii) Charge for second crop on wet lands	...	1,519
Total	...	15,781

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) The Tank Restoration Scheme party is dealing with this tank, and if the estimate is sanctioned, the repairs or improvements required will be undertaken.

Estimate for the Thorrigedda sluice.

1058 *Q*.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the estimate for the Thorrigedda sluice in East Godavari is now ready; and

(*b*) whether the same will be provided for in the next budget?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 661 answered on the 26th November 1928. The Collector of East Godavari has since reported that some of the leading ryots who were consulted by him have expressed the opinion that the amount of Rs. 66,000 estimated by the Chief Engineer was insufficient and that the scheme should be thoroughly investigated and details of work to be done with estimates of cost published in the Gazette. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has since been asked what the cost of the detailed investigation of the scheme would amount to.

Land Revenue

Levy of fines by the Tahsildar on the villagers of Santhavasal for cutting stones to repair the local Hindu temple.

1059 *Q*.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 911 answered on 29th November 1928, regarding levy of fines by the Tahsildar on the villagers of Santhavasal for cutting stones to repair the local Hindu temple, whether the report called for has been received and if so, what it is?

A.—The report [a] received from the Collector of North Arcot is attached.

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on page 137 infra.

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Deduction of bonus from the earnings of copyists and copyist examiners in Revenue offices.

1060 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the rate of the bonus deducted from the earnings of the copyists and copyist examiners in the Revenue offices in the Presidency is;

(b) what the total that has been so far deducted is;

(c) whether the Government propose to give the bonus or at least a portion of the same to the respective copyists and copyist examiners; and

(d) if not, what they propose to do with the same?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The hon. Member's question is not understood. The rules relating to the remuneration of copyists and examiners in the Revenue Department will be found in Board's Standing Order No. 173, paragraphs 13 and 15. They do not refer to any *deduction* of bonus.

Minor Irrigation

Repairs to the irrigation channel from Olayar.

1060-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an irrigation channel from Olayar was maintained at the cost of the ryots of Devanandal, hamlet of Nallampithepettai village, Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, for irrigating the wet lands in that village;

(b) whether the ryots requested the Government to repair the anicut when they found themselves unable to do so;

(c) whether any investigation was made in the matter and whether any estimates were prepared; and

(d) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for same?

A.—(a) to (d) A report has been called for.

Navigation

Raising of the fees for plying boats on the Buckingham canal.

1061 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether, with regard to the Buckingham canal, the question of raising the fees, in order to meet part of the heavy expenditure, has been considered by the Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have decided to raise the fees for licences and wharfage, the enhancement to be effected by degrees. The fees have been raised by 50 per cent with effect from 1st May 1928.

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Public Service

Representation of Vaisyas in public service.

1062 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of appointments held by Vaisyas in this Presidency in the cadres of Deputy Collectors, District Munsifs, Tahsildars, Sub-Magistrates, Sub-Registrars, Police Circle Inspectors, Revenue Inspectors and Police Sub-Inspectors;

(*b*) the total number of posts in each of the above cadres?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the concluding sentence of G.O. No. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922. The Government regret they are unable to order the compilation of the information asked for.

Village Establishments

Receipt of remuneration from ryots by village karnams.

1063 *Q.*—Mr. V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government servants, while in service, can render service to private persons and take remuneration from them; and

(*b*) whether village karnams can take money from ryots for furnishing them with information from village accounts about their lands or their subdivisions?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to section 124 (5) of the Government of India Act

(*b*) Ryots have been permitted to inspect and make notes, without payment of fee, of entries in certain village accounts relating to land in which they are interested. For the karnam to make a charge for such inspection would be wrong.

Labour

Drawbacks in the Labour Department.

1064 *Q.*—Swami A. S. Sahajanandam : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have received any representation from Mr. M. C. Raja, M.L.A., regarding fourteen drawbacks in the Labour Department;

(*b*) what action the Government have taken on the same; and

(*c*) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member apparently refers to the representations made by himself, Mr. M. C. Raja and other deputationists to the Home Member on the 18th June 1928. They were carefully considered by Government but no special action was taken as none was found to be necessary.

Budget

Examination of the question of making up the probable loss as a result of prohibition.

1065 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of meetings held by the Finance Committee to examine the question of making up the loss that would be occasioned by introducing prohibition either partial or total ;

(*b*) whether any meeting was held after 3rd March 1927, when it called for certain information from the Government ;

(*c*) whether the Government have supplied any such information ; and

(*d*) whether Government have given facilities for the Finance Committee to meet and consider the question further ?

A.—(*a*) Two meetings, the first on the 11th January 1927 and the second on the 3rd March 1927.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Papers relating to the rationing system adopted in Bombay and extracts from the Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report on the subject of total prohibition were furnished to the members of the Finance Committee on the 23rd June 1927.

(*d*) Information regarding the cost of the preventive staff which will be necessary, if total prohibition is adopted, is awaited from the Excise Commissioner. The subject was not therefore included in the agenda for the meetings of the Finance Committee held subsequent to the 3rd March 1927.

Civil Justice

Proposal to make the posts of copyists and copyist examiners permanent and pensionable.

1066 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is now any proposal to make the posts of copyists and copyist examiners permanent and pensionable ;

(*b*) how their memorial to make their posts permanent and pensionable has been disposed of ; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to equalize the salary of the copyists and examiners in the Judicial and Revenue Departments ?

A.—(*a*) In the Judicial Department there are already permanent posts of copyist and copyist examiner.

The service of copyist examiners is pensionable. There is no proposal at present for making the service of copyists pensionable.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to question No. 578 given on 12th October 1928.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

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Circular issued by the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

1066-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 859–A answered on 29th November 1928 regarding the circular issued by the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly—

(*a*) whether the report called for from the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, has been received, and

(*b*) whether the same will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No, as the matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Criminal Justice

Alleged irregularities in the conduct of a raffle for a motor car in North Arcot district.

1066-B Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 861 answered on 29th November 1928, regarding the irregularities in the conduct of a raffle for a motor car in North Arcot district, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have ascertained whether the motor car for which a raffle was conducted by Dinadhayalu Mudaliyar, member, District Board, North Arcot, was one really belonging to the President, District Board, North Arcot, Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu;

(*b*) whether the necessary permission for a raffle was obtained from Government;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that one district board teacher got the car in the lottery;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that it was again bought by the President, District Board, at a nominal price and is now owned by him;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the subscribers to the raffle were mainly district board servants;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that this matter was brought to the notice of the board by some of the members; and

(*g*) whether the Government will be pleased to make an inquiry into the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes. Mr. Dinadkayalu Mudaliyar is not a member of the District Board.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) The District Magistrate, North Arcot, has made enquiries into the matter and was satisfied that the conduct of Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu in the matter was honest and straight. The Government see no reason to make any further enquiries.

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Forests

Number and service of forest rangers.

1067 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay before the House a statement showing—

(a) the total number of forest rangers in service during the last five years;

(b) the number of forest rangers who died while still in service or within three years of their retirement during the last five years;

(c) the average period of sick leave availed of by each forest ranger during the last five years; and

(d) the average period of service put in by the rangers who retired or died in service during the last five years?

A.—(a) *to* (d) A statement [a] is appended.

Closing of a path in Odagathur reserve forest.

1068 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 864 answered on 29th November 1928 regarding the closing of a path in Odagathur reserve forest, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for in the matter has been received; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (b) The information [b] asked for is appended.

Education

Closing of the Engineering School at Trichinopoly.

1069 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Government will be pleased to lay all the papers regarding the closing of the Engineering School at Trichinopoly on the table of this House?

A.—G.O. No. 1410, Law (Education), dated 15th July 1927, and the connected papers[c] are laid on the table.

Increased pay for attenders in the Educational department.

1070 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the attenders in the Educational department memorialized the Director of Public Instruction and His Excellency the Governor in Council praying for increased pay and better prospects;

(b) whether any and if so what orders have been passed on these memorials; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the pay of attenders in the other departments of Government has been raised?

[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 138 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 138–139 infra.

[c] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 139–141 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Some memorials have been received by Government from attenders employed in the offices of Deputy Inspectors of Schools for an increase of their pay. Proposals in that regard are under consideration.

(*c*) No.

Inclusion of Sathanivaishnavas in Northern Circars in the list of backward communities.

1071 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the non-Brahman community called the Sathanivaishnavas in the Northern Circars has been treated as a backward community and if not, why not?

A.—The Sathani vaishnavas are not included in the list of backward classes appended to the Madras Educational Rules in view of the comparatively high standard of literacy attained by them.

Management of the Municipal Secondary School, Rajahmundry.

1072 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, has been maintaining a secondary school at an average loss of about Rs. 4,000 for the last six years;

(*b*) whether the Government are also aware that this school is without a building of its own and that the accommodation in the present rented building is insufficient; and

(*c*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of making this school a net cost school and giving a building grant for the same?

A.—(*a*) From the accounts of the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, it is observed that the council has had to meet from its own funds an expenditure of about Rs. 4,500 on an average, in the last six years, on the maintenance of the secondary school under its management.

(*b*) The school is reported to be badly in need of better accommodation.

(*c*) A fixed subsidy of Rs. 400 is paid from Provincial funds towards the cost of maintenance of the school. The Government are unable to accept the proposal that they should meet the entire net cost of the school. The application of the council for a subsidy from Provincial funds towards the cost of purchase of a building for the school is under consideration.

Number of elementary schools in the Presidency.

1073 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of villages in this province with a population of 500 and over;

(*b*) how many of these had schools in 1926–27;

(*c*) the number of elementary schools opened after 1920;

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(d) whether Government have any scheme to provide every village with a population of 500 and over with a school; and

(e) if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to tables III and IV in Volume XIII, Part II, of the report of the census of 1921 and to table (46) of the supplemental statistics in Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for the quinquennium ending with 1926–27.

(c) The net accession to the total number of elementary schools for boys and girls from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1928 was 19,095.

(d) & (e) Yes. The Government have been sanctioning since 1924–25 subsidies to taluk boards and grants to village panchayats and private managements for the opening of schools in such school-less centres.

Sectarian schools and colleges maintained by Government.

1074 Q.—Swami A. S. Sahajanandam: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of sectarian schools and colleges maintained by the Government for the benefit of special communities or classes with their names;

(b) whether there is any school or college maintained by them solely for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidas; and

(c) whether Government intend opening such schools or colleges for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidas?

A.—(a) The Government maintain a college for Muhammadans at Madras. There are also secondary and training schools chiefly intended for this community. The names of these will be found in the subsidiary tables appended to Volume II of the Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency. It is presumed that the hon. Member does not want information about elementary schools.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Adi-Dravida girls' schools in the Presidency.

1075 Q.—Swami A. S. Sahajanandam: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of Adi-Dravida girls' schools in the Presidency?

A.—The total number of public institutions in the Presidency chiefly intended for Adi-Dravida girls on 31st March 1928 was 191.

Local Boards

Action taken on objections to rules regarding the marking of ballot-papers for local board elections.

1076 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have issued rules regarding the marking of ballot-papers in G.O. No. 1957, L. & M., dated 2nd May 1928;

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(b) whether the President, Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board, North Arcot district, protested against the policy adopted in the above rules;

(c) whether any other local bodies similarly objected to the above rules; and if so, what are the grounds of objection raised by them; and

(d) whether those objections were considered by Government?

A.—(a) Yes, for criticism of the draft.

(b) Yes, but the protest was received after the rules had been confirmed by Government.

(c) & (d) A single municipal council objected to the new procedure on the ground that there should be uniformity in the marking of the ballot-papers in order to maintain secrecy. The objection was overruled.

Resolutions of the Salem District Board regarding the work done by Mr. M. K. Duraiswami Ayyar.

1077 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any resolutions of the Salem District Board have been received by him regarding the work done by M.R.Ry. M. K. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., District Board Engineer, Salem; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers given to clauses (a) and (c) of Legislative Council Question No. 836.

Nomination of a depressed class member for Chidambaram Taluk Board.

1078 Q.—Swami A. S. Sahajanandam: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the nominated member for the depressed classes in the Chidambaram Taluk Board is a Pannayal of the Taluk Board President;

(b) whether the nomination was announced on the day of the President's election in that taluk board; and

(c) what steps will be taken to avoid such nominations in future?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 9 (4) (b of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, under which the power to appoint members of taluk boards is vested in presidents of district boards.

Expenditure from 1927–29 on roads, rural education and public health.

1079 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before this House a statement showing the allotments made and spent in 1927–28 and up to June 1928 in 1928–29 for roads, rural education, water-supply, hospitals and public health?

A.—A statement[a] is appended. It is assumed that by 'rural education' the hon. Member means 'elementary education'.

[a] Printed as Appendix XIII on page 141 infra.

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Municipalities

Introduction of Provident Fund scheme for teachers in the schools of Tiruppattur and Tiruvannamalai Municipal councils.

1080. *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have perused the resolution passed at the Fourth Annual Session of the North Arcot Secondary School Teachers' Guild;

(*b*) whether they have taken any action on the resolution requesting the Municipal Councils of Tiruppattur and Tiruvannamalai to introduce Provident Fund scheme for teachers in schools under them ;

(*c*) whether Government advised these municipalities in the matter and whether those municipal councils have adopted the suggestions ; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to ask all municipalities which receive subsidies from Government to adopt the scheme of Provident Fund in the schools under them ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The resolution has not been received by the Government.

(*d*) No.

Amelioration of the status of scavengers in municipalities.

1080-A *Q.*—Mr. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have placed the question of the amelioration of the status of scavengers in municipalities before the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee or the Select Committee appointed to consider the draft amending Bills to the Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts ?

A.—No.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Introduction of a Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

1081 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act will be introduced in the Council ; and

(*b*) for how long this matter is pending consideration ?

A.—(*a*) It is not yet possible to announce a definite date, but the Bill will be introduced as early as practicable.

(*b*) For over a year.

Medical

Reduction of the charge for Wasserman test.

1082 *Q*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the question of abolishing or reducing the charge of Rs. 32 for Wasserman test for syphilis has been considered ; and

(*b*) if so, with what result ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The question is under consideration.

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Public Health

Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Presidency.

1083 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the information asked for in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of question No. 754 answered on 20th October 1927 has been called for and whether it has been received;

(*b*) how many of the dispensaries are Ayurvedic;

(*c*) the number of patients that are annually treated by these; and

(*d*) the persons in charge of these and their qualifications?

A.—(*a*) Information has been received from all local bodies except Udamalpet and Vizagapatam Municipal Councils.

(*b*) 102.

(*c*)

1924–25	646,958
1925–26	922,946
1926–27	1,395,611

(*d*) A statement [a] containing the information is laid on the table.

Alleged abolition of the rural dispensary at Amadalavalasa.

1084 *Q.*—Mr. V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Chicacole Taluk Board have abolished the rural dispensary at Amadalavalasa; and if so, on what grounds;

(*b*) whether the local people have prayed for its retention; and

(*c*) if so, whether the Government propose to order its retention?

A.—(*a*) No; but the question of its transfer to another centre is under consideration as medical relief is already provided at Amadalavalasa by the Canadian Baptist Mission.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) A decision has not yet been arrived at.

Prevention of venereal diseases.

1085-A *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the findings and suggestions of the members of the British Hygiene Council for preventing venereal diseases are;

(*b*) what the recommendations of the Surgeon-General on the above findings and suggestions are;

(*c*) whether the Government have examined these recommendations and have come to any decision on these matters; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to give effect to these recommendations and suggestions?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the report of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council published with G.O. No. 489, P.H., dated 3rd March 1928.

[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 142–148 infra.

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(*b*) *to* (*d*) A summary of the orders so far issued by the Government on the recommendations has been laid on the table in answer to question No. 1037-A. The remaining recommendations are under consideration.

Percentage of persons suffering from venereal diseases.

1085-B Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the percentage is of persons that suffer from venereal diseases to the total population in the Presidency ; and

(*b*) if the information is not available whether the Government will call for it ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The number of out-patients suffering from venereal diseases who attended hospitals in the Presidency in 1925 was 150,000. In the same year 50,000 persons were treated suffering from primary and secondary syphilis. No later figures are available. There are of course a number of people suffering from venereal disease who resort to quacks or treat themselves and it is impossible therefore to attempt any accurate census or calculate the percentage of persons infected to the total population.

Report on the development of indigenous system of medicine in the United Provinces.

1086 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the report of the Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine regarding the encouragement and development of indigenous system of medicine in the United Provinces and whether any conclusions have been arrived at ;

(*b*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of the House ; and

(*c*) what action has been or is proposed to be taken thereon ?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) The report is still under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) The recommendations made in the report will be published as soon as conclusions are arrived at.

Water-supply

Alleged scarcity of drinking water in Tinnevelly, Ramnad, Dindigul and Palni.

1087 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that there is scarcity of drinking water in Tinnevelly, Ramnad, Dindigul and Palni and that water is being sold in these places ; and

(*b*) what action has been taken by Government to remedy the same.

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A.—(*a*) The Government believe that the areas referred to are not well supplied with drinking-water.

(*b*) *Tinnevelly* has no protected water supply system. A proposal to instal a protected water-supply scheme for the municipality was dropped recently as the municipal council was not prepared to bear one-half of the cost of the scheme.

The Sanitary Engineer has been requested to submit proposals to increase the existing supply of water to the town of *Dindigul.* Proposals for the improvement of the Nattamaikkara and Adikarai wells are also under consideration. A scheme for the installation of a protected water-supply for *Palni* has been sanctioned in the current year and its execution is being taken on hand. No scheme for the provision of water-supply for the *Ramnad union* is under consideration. It is the duty of the local board concerned to take the initiative in the matter and address the Government for necessary sanction.

Agriculture

Demonstration plots in Salem district.

1088 *Q.*—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many demonstrators are working in Salem district and whether any demonstration plots have been selected by them; if so, where and to what extent;

(*b*) whether any wells have been dug in the district through boring plant for irrigation purposes;

(*c*) if so, how many and where; and at what cost; and

(*d*) if not, why and when the Government propose to do so?

A.—(*a*) Five demonstrators are working in the Salem district; thirty demonstration plots were conducted in 1927–28. Their location and results obtained will be found in the appendix [a].

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) A statement [a] is appended.

(*d*) Does not arise. It may however be mentioned for the information of the hon. Member that Government do not ordinarily put down borings except on requisition from the ryots.

Number of candidates selected from Salem district for agricultural course in Coimbatore College.

1089 *Q.*—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the number of candidates selected to learn agricultural course in Coimbatore College and the number who have been already qualified from Salem district?

A.—A statement [b] containing the information is appended.

[a] Printed as Appendix XV on pages 149–157 infra

[b] Printed as Appendix XVI on page 158 infra.

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Alleged practice of Government servants borrowing milch cows from owners.

1090 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

Whether there is an almost universal practice for Government servants and others to borrow milch cows from the owners for using the milk after feeding them properly and return them when they go dry with a money or other present?

A.—The Report [a] of the Director of Agriculture is placed on the table.

Working of experimental stations in agriculture.

1091 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of experimental stations in agriculture;

(b) where each is situated;

(c) the nature of the work done at each; and

(d) the amount of money spent at each station since it was started or for the last ten years, whichever is shorter and also the amount of returns during each of those years?

A.—(a) There are 31 experimental stations including the Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and Coimbatore.

(b) The places where they are situated are indicated in the map attached to the administration report of the department for 1927-28. The hon. Member's attention is also invited to the answer to his question No. 932.

(c) It is not possible to describe the work done in an answer to a question. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the station reports, copies of which are placed in the Council Library and which contain a description of the work done in detail.

(d) A statement showing the receipts and expenditure for 1927–28 is appended. [b] The figures for the remaining years are not readily available. The Government do not consider that the time and labour which will be involved in compiling these figures will be commensurate with the purpose to be served, and one year's accounts will be found to be sufficiently typical.

Cattle farms in the Presidency.

1092 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cattle farms in the province;

(b) where each is situated and when it was started;

(c) the number of cattle at each station and the number of each species;

(d) the total expenditure and return, if any, at each of the farms since it was started or for the last ten years, whichever period is shorter;

[a] Printed as Appendix XVII on page 159 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XVIII on pages 160–161 infra.

(*e*) the special purpose for which each farm is maintained ; and

(*f*) the cost of maintenance of each animal at each farm during the last year?

A.—(*a*) Four.

(*b*) Coimbatore in 1923, Hosur in 1924, Chintaladevi in 1918–19, and Guntur in 1923.

(*c*), (*d*), (*f*) Statements containing the information are appended[a].

(*e*) They are maintained for the general improvement of cattle in the Presidency. Attention of the hon. Member is also invited to the annual reports of these stations for 1927–28 which are available in the Council Library.

Action taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on ***Agriculture.***

1093 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the decisions of the Conference convened by the Government of India to discuss the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture have been communicated to this Government ;

(*b*) whether the Government have decided to accept any of the recommendations made therein ; and

(*c*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to give particulars of the same ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The question is under consideration.

Industries

Industrial schools in the Presidency.

1094 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of industrial schools in the province ;

(*b*) when each was started ;

(*c*) the net cost incurred in each year till last year ;

(*d*) the subject or subjects taught in each school ; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to start more schools ?

A.—(*a*) The number of Government and aided schools is given in the appendices to the annual administration reports of the Department of Industries ; the latest was published in November 1928.

(*b*) The Government institutions were opened in the years noted below :—

(1) The School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, which was started originally by a private individual, was taken over by Government in 1852.

(2) The Madura Industrial Institute was originally started by the District Board, Madura, and was taken over by Government in the year 1909.

(3) The Leather Trades Institute in 1915.

(4) The Madras Trades School was started in 1916.

[a] Printed as Appendix XIX on pages 162–163 infra.

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(5) The Textile Institute in 1923.

Information regarding the date of opening of each of the aided institutions, 63 in number, is not available with Government.

(c) The cost of conducting the Government institutions during each of the last five years has been as follows :—

—	1923-24.			1924-25.			1925-26.			1926-27.			1927-28.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Madras Trades School.	40,423	7	0	45,698	6	8	50,716	14	4	57,803	7	6	64,030	13	0
2. Leather Trades Institute.	42,936	12	2	42,430	15	2	67,686	9	7	58,717	12	2	55,489	4	1
3. Government Textile Institute.	24,954	12	0	29,915	7	6	37,404	13	1	29,907	3	5	41,186	11	8
4. Madura Industrial Institute.	62,284	11	0	74,238	0	4	29,711	10	2	60,000	0	0	52,476	2	2
5. School of Arts and Crafts.	73,908	3	9	65,277	11	5	66,795	4	2	60,409	9	6	67,898	0	6

Charges and receipts of aided institutions are given in the administration reports every year.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Appendix I of the administration report of the Department of Industries.

(e) Yes.

Number of pupils trained in the Kerala Soap Institute.

1095-A *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with regard to the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut—

(a) the reasons for the losses in the years 1920–21, 1922–23, 1923–24 and 1925–26 ;

(b) whether any pupils are trained there ; and

(c) if so, how many have completed the course ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the sections dealing with the institute in the administration reports of the department and to the audit reports of the institute for the years referred to. Both these reports were placed on Editors' Table. With reference to the loss in 1925–26 it may be mentioned that the year's working actually brought in a net profit of Rs. 16,722, but a sum of Rs. 18,300 representing interest on capital, etc., had to be deducted from the profit, and this converted the profit into a loss of Rs. 1,578.

(b) Yes.

(c) The scheme for a regular course of training was introduced in 1927–28 and six students finished their course in March 1928. Twelve more have been admitted for the session 1928–29.

Working of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

1095-B *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut—

(a) whether the business ended in profit or loss in 1927–28 ;

(*b*) what the amount is;
(*c*) what the percentage of profit or loss is;
(*d*) whether the future of the institute has been considered; and
(*e*) if so, with what result?

A.—(*a*) In loss.
(*b*) Rs. 7,886-14-4.
(*c*) About 2·5 per cent.
(*d*) & (*e*) The future of the institute is under the consideration of the Government.

Levy of inspection fees by the Industries department on applications for pumping installations.

1096 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Director of Industries is claiming an inspection fee of rupees ten on all loan applications from ryots for purchasing pumping installations;

(*b*) whether the rules prescribe for an inspection or investigation fee being leviable in such cases;

(*c*) whether the inspection fee is claimable even in cases where no local inspection is really necessary and when the applicants for the loans do not seek expert advice at the hands of the department and why; and

(*d*) whether Government have received any communication from Mr. B. Venkoba Rao, Landholder, in the Salem district, protesting against the levy of inspection fee by the Industries department and what orders have been passed thereon by Government?

A.—(*a*) Yes, when a local inspection is considered necessary by the Director to satisfy himself as to the soundness of the pumping scheme.
(*b*) A fee is prescribed for inspection.
(*c*) If the department considers a local inspection necessary for a proper examination of the scheme, it cannot sanction a loan without making an inspection. Even in respect of such inspections a fee is payable.
(*d*) Yes. A copy of the orders [a] passed is annexed.

Veterinary

Opening of Veterinary dispensaries.

1097 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Veterinary Adviser advised the Government in 1927–28 to open twelve new dispensaries including one at Peddapuram in East Godavari district;
(*b*) whether any of these have been opened;
(*c*) if so, where;
(*d*) whether the rest will be opened; and
(*e*) if so, when?

[a] Printed as Appendix XX on page 163 infra.

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A.—(a) The Director had submitted proposals for the opening of twelve dispensaries during 1928–29, including one at Peddapur and the proposals have been sanctioned by Government.

(b) & (c) One dispensary has been opened at Nannilam.

(d) Yes.

(e) Seven more dispensaries will be opened during the current year and the rest during 1929–30.

IV

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I beg to move—

'*That an expression of sincere regret of this Council at the death of Raja Sir P. Ramarayaningar, K.C.I.E., M.L.C., Raja of Panagal, and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them.*'

"The late Raja Sahib of Panagal was the descendant of an ancient Kshatriya family long domiciled in South India and was closely connected with the Kalahasti family. He was born in 1866 and educated in the Hindu High School, Triplicane, and the Presidency College, Madras, and was a Master of Arts of the Madras University.

"The late Raja of Panagal made his public entry into politics in 1912, when he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Central Landholders Constituency. He was invited to the Imperial War Conference in 1918; later he visited England as a representative of the landed interests of this Presidency and gave evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Committee. In 1920, on the introduction of the present Reformed Constitution he was appointed Minister and on the death of Diwan Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar became the leading Member of the Ministry and continued in that position till the second Council was dissolved in 1926. In 1925, on the death of Sir Theagaraya Chettiyar he became the President of the South Indian Liberal Federation and elected leader of the non-Brahman movement. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in 1923 and in 1926 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

"Regarding his public work as leader of the non-Brahman movement and as Minister for Local Self-Government, Public Health and Religious and Charitable Endowments, there are many here better qualified to speak than I: But all will agree with me, I am sure, in saying that throughout his career, the late Raja Sahib was a sincere patriot who loved his country and worked to make it happy and prosperous. He held fast by constitutional methods and desired progress to be real and sure. However much some in this House may have differed from him in his political views and methods, I do not think that any will deny that the interests of his country were always nearest to his heart.

"As a man, his kindly and refined nature made him most lovable while his steadfastness commanded our trust. The State has lost in him a wise counsellor and most of us a very valued personal friend."

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* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"It is my melancholy duty to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. the Leader of the House over the sudden demise of the hon. the Raja of Panagal, a Member of this Council. No one who had been present in this Council during the period in which he held the high office of Chief Minister had failed to be struck by his tact and wonderful temperament. All the years during which he held his high office of Chief Ministership the courtesy with which he has treated the Members of this House, to whichever party they may belong, is a characteristic which I should make personal mention of in this Council. His work as a public man of this Presidency and as a statesman has been appreciated both in the public press and the platform and I do not think that I can add anything more useful or new to what has already been said about the Raja Sahib of Panagal. I therefore associate myself on behalf of my party with the sincere regret that has been expressed by the hon. the Leader of the House."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"This small European group wishes to associate itself most sincerely with the motion before the House. The record of the Raja of Panagal is one for which this House and this Presidency must ever be truly grateful.

"The Raja Sahib never for one moment, I think, even pretended that the Reform scheme was perfect; in fact, he criticised it adversely on many occasions, but he decided that it was workable and that in the interests of the future political status of the country it was necessary to work it, and he worked the scheme with very great success for a number of years.

"A point which we, business men, appreciate is that he had the wisdom and foresight to realize that under this scheme the community with which he particularly associated himself could begin to assert itself and to take its proper place in the social and political life of the country.

"And if only for this reason I think a day will come when some of the bitterest opponents of the scheme will say that Great Britain was not so foolish as they had imagined in introducing this scheme of a temporary constitution.

"There was one occasion on which we and the Raja Sahib did not see eye to eye, much otherwise, but I, for one, never ceased to admire the courage and tenacity of the man who seemed to welcome difficulties merely as something to be overcome.

"He and his following have done more than any other party in India to illustrate that while the great problem of the creation of a constitution suitable for the whole of India is being solved very great and rapid strides can be made in the development of the machinery of Self-Government.

"The Raja of Panagal won our admiration as a body for the plucky and cheerful way in which he tackled all his work and each of us personally will remember him as a kindly and courteous gentleman and a friend."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It is my melancholy duty to associate myself with the remarks which have fallen from the hon. the Leader of the House. We have lost a great leader, a leader who has made his mark not merely as a politician but as a great statesman and a nation builder. It was given to him to pilot the mass movement though he was born a zamindar and zamindars are said to be conservative. During the

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period in which he was a Member in the Imperial Legislative Council he showed his great capacity and also sympathy for the amelioration of the depressed classes. He espoused the cause of the poor and the depressed classes in the Imperial Legislative Council, and carried his views in this Province. This Council and the country have lost a great leader at this critical juncture, the services of a man who has guided the destinies of this Province on proper and safe lines would have been invaluable. He was a sagacious leader, a kind and generous friend and colleague who had the courage to do the right thing at the right time—the services of such a man and his far-seeing statesmanship are not now available to us. I am sure when the history of this Council and its work will be written the historians will devote bright chapters to the great service that the Raja Sahib of Panagal has rendered for the progress of this province during the last 15 years. Nothing was too great for the abilities of his mind and the warmth of his heart. He overcame all obstacles very skilfully. It is impossible for me to assess the great value of the services which he has rendered to the party which he lead so ably and successfully. We have suffered an irreparable loss and I sincerely hope that there will be one great spirit of service prevailing, viz., the example of the Raja of Panagal in our conduct of the affairs of this province on the lines on which he has foreshadowed during the last days of his life. We associate ourselves with the eloquent tribute that has been paid to the memory of our leader, one of the greatest men in India from all parts of India and from all classes of people."

* Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai :—" Mr. President, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the feeling of sympathy and condolence expressed by the previous speakers in this House on the demise of the late Raja of Panagal.

" As a leader he had the greatest sympathy towards the uplift of the masses. After the late lamented Dr. T. M. Nayar it was Raja of Panagal who really had at his heart the interests of the masses. During the period of six years he was the head of the Transferred Half of the Government he at all times showed fair justice in giving a share to the depressed classes in the local self-governing bodies.

" Though short might have been my acquaintance with the Raja Sahib I was able to gather and learn that he at all times exhibited the rare quality of 'Patience' in all his deliberations. The depressed classes bemourn the great loss sustained by the country by his demise and on their behalf I support the motion on the floor of the House."

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of the Indian Christian community I beg to pay a respectful tribute to the memory of the great Raja Sahib. The successful working of the Reforms in this province will always be associated with the personality of the late Raja of Panagal. He became minister at a time of great political unrest. As a member of a party pledged to the acceptance of the Reforms, he was confronted with a very difficult task. He had to overcome opposition both within and without the Council and sustain the enthusiasm of his large body of followers. By his tact and urbanity, his magnanimity, his unfailing courtesy, and his sportsmanlike behaviour towards his political opponents, he was able not only to weld together his followers into a strong, compact and enthusiastic body, but also win the goodwill of those who widely

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differed from him in politics and unsparingly attacked him for upholding a political creed and system which they disliked and which they strove, might and main, to displace. He was a born statesman and leader of men. He possessed a profound knowledge of men and things. This together with his catholicity of temper gave him a breadth of outlook, and clearness of vision, which certainly made him a tower of strength to his colleagues and to the members of his party.

"To us, the members of the minority community, the feature in his character which appealed to us most was his simplicity. He was simple in his ways in his social relation. Though an aristocrat by birth and breeding, he was a democrat in his ways and social relationships. He was a pleasant companion, a sincere friend ready with genuine sympathy and kindness which never savoured of affectation or condescension. However much his political opponents disapproved of his policy they could not but acknowledge the consistency with which he adhered to what he considered to be proper and salutary for the Indian nation.

"Sir, when his party was defeated at the last elections and he was advised to form a ministry and keep it up by gaining new recruits in due course of time, he set his face resolutely against such a course. The death of one who had such a large following and whose influence was felt in all places in all classes and walks of life has certainly created a great void which cannot be easily filled. The only thing that can assuage the intensity of our sorrow and elevate us to a higher mood is the thought of his nobility and loftiness of purpose and the consistency with which he adhered to his wisely judged ways and means for the realization of his cherished ideal. He was no doubt great as a statesman; he was certainly greater as an eminent Indian. Here was a great man; when comes such another?"

* Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib:—"Sir, it is my painful duty to associate myself with the sentiments given expression to by the previous speakers. The Raja Sahib was very dear to me, so much so, when I heard of his sudden death I fainted. He was not only the leader of my party, but he was an all-India leader. In spite of political differences with other parties, he was respected by his political opponents and they all were united in paying their tribute to him when he died. With regard to minority communities, and especially the Mappillas, on every occasion a question concerning our welfare came before him, he gave every help to us. Everyone here knows that the gap left by him cannot be filled. But I hope that God will not leave any section or community without a leader and He will soon help us. With these words I pay my respectful and humble tribute to the memory of the departed leader."

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to associate myself with the words that have fallen from the previous speakers. We have to mourn yet another gap in our ranks. It was only in the last meeting we had to mourn the loss to this House of the Raja of Ramnad, another member of the aristocracy. It was only the accident of our political institutions that did not make the Raja Sahib, a real leader of men and a born statesman, the Leader of the House. In any other recognized Parliamentary Assembly the Raja Sahib would have taken his place as a Leader of the House. It was, as I said, the accident of our political institutions that kept that place from him. It is too soon now to assess his worth as a politician;

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but no one can deny the greatness of the man. In spite of many difficulties and in spite of all opposition he felt that the Reforms should be worked. And when the Reforms came they found the right man in the Raja Sahib and the way in which he was able to pilot through so many pieces of legislation shows what was in the man. As I have always said, one thing that would stand to his credit is the passing of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. His great sympathy with his fellow human beings is too well-known to be reiterated here. The way in which he was able to keep his followers together was due to his great sympathy and tact. As my friend Sir Parasuramdoss Patro said, it is no doubt very hard to fill the gap left by him. But I am sure, as has always been the case, time will find the man. But I mourn, as my friend the hon. the Leader of the House said, more than anything else the loss of a very great personal friend; because whatever may have been our political differences, to the end of his life the Raja Sahib and I were good friends; he was one of the few men who realized that personal friendship should in no way be spoilt by political differences. With these few words, Mr. President, I again beg to associate myself with this resolution."

* Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by those who have preceded me in paying a tribute to the memory of the great Raja Sahib of Panagal. It is true, Sir, that I was perhaps a vigorous critic of his policy, but those differences do not stand in the way of offering my sincere tribute to him. His Ministry can stand comparison favourably with any other Ministry here and in other parts of the country. So far as his achievements are concerned, the Hindu Religious Endowments Act and the School of Indian Medicine are lasting memorials to his great ability and love of the land of his birth. He was great as a Leader while in power and I think, if I may say so, he was even greater when he ceased to be a Member and organized the party once more. With these words I associate myself with this resolution."

The resolution was put to the House and passed unanimously, the whole House standing.

I—*cont.*

NEW MEMBER

Captain Sir the Raja Velugoti Sree Govind Krishna Yachendrulavaru, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Venkatagiri, who arrived at this stage made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

V

PETITION TO THE COUNCIL

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—" Sir, under Standing Order No. 71, I beg to present to the House the accompanying petition from the Academic Council of Andhra University, signed by the Registrar of the University and Secretary to the Academic Council, containing the material allegation that the academic work of the University is sorely hindered by the fact the location of the headquarters has not yet been settled, and praying the Madras Legislative Council to have a decisive vote on that matter when the question comes before it."

VI

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. [a] List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1928.

2. G.O. No. 2651, [b] Revenue, dated 9th November 1928, regarding the proposed settlement of Nugur taluk, East Godavari district.

3. G.O. No. 1792, [b] Development, dated 22nd October 1928, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1928.

4. G.O. No. 1832, [b] Development, dated 29th October 1928, recording the audit report and accounts of the Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1928.

5. G.O. No. 1987, [b] Development, dated 24th November 1928, recording the audit report and accounts of Fisheries—Cannery—for the year ending 31st March 1928.

6. [b] Report of the Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries in the Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiri districts.

7. [c] Statement showing the kinds and rates of excise duties and licence fees paid by liquor shops and particulars of the non-proprietary clubs which supply foreign liquor to the members.

8. G.O. No. 2348, [d] Law and Education, dated 7th December 1928, issuing a press communiqué relating to the future organization and development of the Andhra University.

9. G.O. No. 2709, [e] Revenue, dated 16th November 1928, recording the report of the Board of Revenue on the levy of penalty on arrears of loans in the Anantapur district (vide answer to question No. 452, answered on 9th October 1928).

10. Statement [f] showing the number, status, pay or income of officers performing the functions of inspectors of buses in the Madras City and in the mufassal, and the receipt of fees for inspection for the year ending 30th June 1928 (vide answer to question No. 198, answered on 6th September 1928).

11. Report [g] of the Commissioner of Excise, C.R. No. 10461, Abkari, dated 27th November 1928, regarding the location of arrack shops at Nallagatla, Erraguntla and Bathulur (vide answers to supplementary questions to question No. 783 answered on 28th November 1928).

VII

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The first item on the list of business is a motion by Mr. Saldanha for the amendment of certain Standing Orders. Copies of the draft amendments have already been circulated in print (printed below) and I take it that the House will take the draft amendments as read by me and does not want that I should read them again. I have to ask

[a] Printed as Appendix XXI at pages 164–166 infra.
[b] Printed separately.
[c] Printed as Appendix XXII at pages 167–175 infra.
[d] Printed as Appendix XXIII at pages 176–178 infra.
[e] Printed as Appendix XXIV at pages 178–182 infra.
[f] Printed as Appendix XXV at pages 183–185 infra.
[g] Printed as Appendix XXVI at page 186 infra.

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whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council. Before doing so, however, I think it is necessary to point out that more than one amendment appears to me to be repugnant either to the provisions of the Government of India Act or of the Madras Legislative Council Rules. Though the power to over-rule amendments on the ground that they are ultra vires vests in me, I do not propose to exercise that power at this stage, but will allow the amendments to go before the House, and if the House grants leave to the Member, the Select Committee will no doubt examine the question how far the amendments are in order. I now ask whether the Member has the leave of the House.

(After a pause.)

"I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House.

"The draft amendments have now to be referred to a Select Committee of which the President shall be the Chairman and of which the Deputy President, the Advocate-General and Chairman of the Council to be nominated by me, shall be Members. Six other Members have to be elected by the Council by means of the single transferrable vote in accordance with the existing regulations framed for that purpose. I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time for the presentation of nomination papers to the Secretary under regulation II of the regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferrable vote."

AMENDMENTS.

Standing Order No. 4.

Substitute the following for the present Standing Order No. 4:—

"While in session the Council shall ordinarily sit never more than five days at a stretch, and shall commence its proceedings at 11 o'clock in the morning and never sit for more than two hours and a half at a time without a break, unless the President otherwise permit without objection from twenty or more members."

Standing Order No. 8.

Add the following at the end of Standing Order No. 8:—

"It may be extended with the leave of the Council, and may be shortened if there is time left after all questions and supplementary questions are answered. In the latter case the mover of any motion not mentioned in the agenda papers will be entitled to insist that his motion may be moved after the first hour allowed for questions and answers has run."

Standing Order No. 15.

Add Standing Order No. 15-A after Standing Order No. 15:—

"Answers to questions may not be refused or be evasive unless on the ground of public interest or labour involved clearly out of proportion to the importance of the answer to be given. Such refusal or evasiveness may be sufficient ground for asking leave for adjournment motion, if other conditions are satisfied."

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Standing Order No. 20.

Add to Standing Order No. 20 the following clause :—

"Previous notice for asking the leave should be given to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, at least half an hour before the question time. Such notice will not be necessary if the motion for adjournment arises out of an answer given or refusal to give a proper answer at question time the same day, in which case leave may be asked immediately thereafter without any previous notice."

Standing Order No. 28.

Add to clause (1) of Standing Order No. 28 the following explanation :—

"*Explanation.*—Arguments based on the previous history of the subject matter before the Council drawn from authenticated facts or legendary lore or comparative or analogous facts throwing light on the matter are relevant."

Standing Order No. 30.

Insert the following new Standing Order after Standing Order No. 30 :—

"30-A. A motion by way of amendment or otherwise which covers more than one subject after debate thereon may be split by its author according to each subject, so that votes may be taken separately on each proposition covering that subject alone, without previous notice of his intention to do so."

Standing Order No. 36.

Add the following new Standing Order after Standing Order No. 36 :—

"36-A. The President may call upon a member to altogether stop his speech or supplementary question or resume his seat on account of irrelevancy of his speech or other infringement of a rule or standing order only after the member has had an opportunity to explain that irrelevancy or other infringement does not arise and has persisted in repeating more than once his alleged fault."

Standing Order No. 38.

Substitute the following clause *for* clause (2) : —

"(2) On the day on which any such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which discussion thereof is postponed where the Bill comprises only the main provision, the principle thereof, or where the Bill comprises several main provisions, the principle underlying the several provisions shall be explained by the author of the Bill or any of his supporters in his stead, and may be discussed by other members but not the details of the Bill or the several provisions further than is necessary to explain the principle or principles."

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Standing Order No. 40.

Add to clause (2) the following sub-clause :—

" The names of the other members of the Select Committee shall be sent to the Secretary to the Legislative Council at least three days before the day the Bill is to be so referred. In moving the inclusion of such members in the Committee, he may add the names of other members which have been communicated to the Secretary to the Legislative Council. Amendments to the list may be moved by other members for omission or addition to the list, provided notice has been given previously of such amendments."

Standing Order No. 41.

Add the following to clause (3) :—

" If the Select Committee decides that the Bill requires republication, the Secretary to the Legislative Council shall send it for republication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* with the report of the Committee, duly authenticated with his signature."

Standing Order No. 46.

In Standing Order No. 46, clause (1), *substitute* the word 'three' *for* the word 'ten;' and

add at the end "or unless it is a mere consequential or verbal amendment."

Standing Order No. 52.

Add at the end the words "It may then be withdrawn with the leave of the Council, but not otherwise."

Standing Order No. 65.

Substitute the following for clause (1) :—

" (1) Where a resolution or other motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general importance under rule 24-A of the Madras Legislative Council Rules has been moved and decided upon in the Council, no motion or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved again within one year."

Standing Order No. 67.

Add after Standing Order No. 67 a new Standing Order as follows :—

" 67-A. There shall be a Finance Committee of the Council consisting of eleven members, eight of whom will be elected by the Council and two nominated by the Governor. The Finance Member will be ex officio member of and chairman of the committee."

Standing Order No. 68.

Add at the end the following words :—

" and the Committee of Finance."

Standing Order No. 80.

Add at the end the following words :—

" The Committee will order books for the library from the cheapest and best book firms in the world as it may select."

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New Standing Order No. 80-A.

Add the following as a new Standing Order No. 80-A—

"80-A. The quorum for all committees constituted under the Standing Orders will consist of one-third of the total number of members of a committee or five, whichever number is larger."

VIII

THE ELLAMARRU AND PENJENDRA IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move that all the items of business up to item No. 19 dealing with the Ellamarru and Penjendra Impartible Estates Bill be postponed till after that item is disposed of. The Bill relates to a simple non-controversial matter. As at present arranged in the agenda it is not likely to be taken up at this session of the Council. I therefore request that that item may be taken up first in preference to the other items placed before the House."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"I second the motion for the adjournment of items 1—18 till after item No. 19 is disposed of. This simple and non-controversial matter can be taken up first and disposed of before the other long standing controversial matters are taken up."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that items 1—18 be adjourned till after item 19 is disposed of."

12-15 p.m. * Sriman BISWANATH DASS Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry to differ from my hon. Friends when they say that this is a non-controversial subject. To me it is a very controversial subject in so far as it brings time and again before this House the question of adding to the scheduled number of estates. It is a misfortune that we are assenting to each of such Bills without any enquiry or investigation into the nature or extent or the principle of these Bills. With regard to the present Bill I see from the schedule that a number of villages have been included, not only zamindari but also inams, and mokhasa villages. Portions of villages, one-third, one-fourth, half, have been included in the schedule. This being the case, I am very sorry I cannot agree with my hon. Friends that there will be no contention with regard to this Bill. Further, I have to record my protest against the way in which these Bills are proposed to be rushed through in the Council . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member will be in order if he refers to the question of the postponement of some of the items of business in the agenda."

* Sriman BISWANATH DASS Mahasayo:—"I bow to your ruling. I do not see any reason why this Bill should alone be given preference to other Bills which are more important in their nature and which are entered in the agenda in a certain order. For these reasons I oppose the motion for adjournment."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I must associate myself with what has fallen from the hon. Member, Mr. Biswanath Das. Some of the Bills coming earlier in the agenda are very important but unfortunately have been postponed from time to time and I am sorry that even to-day a move is made to delay their consideration still further. When the Bill given notice of by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, comes before the House, we may have to say several things about it. I do not see

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any reason why this Bill should be taken up now to the prejudice of other Bills which have, in the usual course of things, should be considered earlier by us."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I also associate myself with the remarks of my hon. Friend who has just now spoken. There is no reason why any preference should be given to this Bill. I have myself given notice of some Bills which I consider to be very urgent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be quite in order if he moves that his Bills may be taken up first, after this motion is disposed of."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I do not see any reason why there should be any change in the order of business, and I oppose the motion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, I also oppose the motion for this reason. There are very many other matters which are more important and more urgent. I do not see any reason for the anxiety of my hon. Friends who want to get through that Bill first, and who want that Bill, just like a war measure, to be treated as urgent, and that not even one day should pass without that Bill being passed. Apart from the merits of the case, it has been usual on former occasions for such Bills being rushed through. That is, perhaps, the reason why my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, says that it is a non-controversial subject. It is not such a non-controversial matter as it is presumed to be. Perhaps this time the Bill will take up more time. The reason for saying that this is a non-controversial matter is that such Bills were passed very easily last time, because some of us could not be here and did not want to be here. It cannot be presumed that this is also a similar matter. It is a very important and big matter and it will take up more time. The Bill requires good consideration. Probably the House may decide that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee to see how many people will suffer under the provisions of this Bill, what advantages will be given to others, how those people who get advantages under this Bill are faring in the world, whether this Bill benefits in any way the tenants, and whether it benefits only the zamindars. Perhaps some of my hon. Friends want that the Bill should be passed without any word being said on its merits. Others may not have the same liberal and generous opinion. We have to consider all these points and I therefore oppose the motion for adjournment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that items 1 to 18 in the agenda under sub-head (II) be postponed till item 19 is disposed of."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

IX

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT) BILLS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council was discussing [a] the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju with regard to Bill No. 14 of 1927 to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925. The amendment that was under consideration was that of Mr. Venkatapati Raju as amended by Mr. Satyamurti. The amended amendment runs thus :—' *For the words " in the town of Anantapur "* substitute the words " *in the headquarters of the University* ". That amendment is for the consideration of the House."

[a] Please see pages 294—297 of the Council Proceedings, dated 10th October 1928.

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Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" May I ask for a poll, Sir, on my motion ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :— " Too late."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, there are other amendments to the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member points out that there are other amendments. I am aware that there are various amendments, printed in the Agenda, to the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju. If the hon. Minister wants that his amendment should be taken up, there are various ways of doing so. One is to defeat the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the other is to ask the permission of the Chair to move his amendment as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju. The same course may be adopted by other hon. Members also."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I request your permission to introduce my amendment, to substitute the word 'Vizagapatam' for the word 'Anantapur'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I proceed further, I should like to ascertain the wishes of the House as to the procedure to be adopted for discussing the amendments. This amendment deals only with the question of a single centre or multiple centres. Multiple centres are attempted to be reduced to one centre. Therefore I think it is better at this stage to dispose of the question of having more centres or reducing three centres to one. Before I give a definite ruling, I should like to know the wishes of the House about the procedure to be adopted with regard to the amendments given notice of by hon. Members."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the principle of my Bill, as it was introduced into the House and as it is brought forward now before the House, is that all the activities of the Andhra University should be concentrated at the headquarters. I think that the procedure should be to dispose of first the question whether the activities of the University should be concentrated in one place or in several places. Then other questions may be taken up and decided upon. If it is decided that the activities should be confined to one place, then we can consider the question what that place should be. Therefore, I would suggest to hon. Members through you that the question of concentration may be decided first and that the question where the headquarters should be located may be taken up later."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the matter of several localities that are proposed or suggested, there are different Bills and amendments to those Bills. The exact question before the House now is whether there should be concentration or no concentration. May I suggest that the different amendments which suggest several places for the location of the headquarters of the University may not be dealt with now? The question of principle, viz., concentration at one centre or plurality of centres, may be decided on the motion now before the House. My suggestion is that all amendments which suggest particular places may be dealt with in the other Bills. The question of principle whether it is to be only one centre or plurality of centres may be determined on the Bill of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju. That will be a better method and will lead to convenience."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—' With regard to the suggestion of Mr. Ramasomayajulu I feel one difficulty. If the Council adopts the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju, the question of multiple centres cannot be considered again in this session. If Mr. Venkatapati Raju's Bill is disposed of, the question whether it shall be a single centre or more centres will have been disposed of. If that Bill is thrown away, it will be open for the Council to continue to have the existing three centres or to add to the list of three centres. If it is agreed that the question of a single centre or more centres should be disposed of first, the Council may proceed to discuss the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju now before the House."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I wanted to point out the same difficulty just now pointed out by you. If the proposal of Mr. Ramasomayajulu is accepted, we would be accepting the one centre principle. The question of headquarters is in clause (6). Clause (6) is for the consideration of the House now in this Bill. If we decide that the only centre shall be at the headquarters, then the question arises in connexion with the other Bills which deal with clause (3) as to which shall be that centre. The question of what shape the Andhra University should take has been under discussion off and on in this House for the last two years and the settlement that was arrived at by the House under the original Act itself has not been accepted by every one. The Government have tried their best to see whether any agreement can be arrived at between the various hon. Members of the Andhra country. But time and again the discussion of these Bills has been postponed because no such agreement has been arrived at. I think the time has come when we should take a step in the direction of settling this question as to where the headquarters of the Andhra University should be and whether the University should be of the unitary type with only one centre or of the affiliating type.

" If hon. Members have read the communiqué that has been issued by the Madras Government they would have found out that the Government are in favour of developing one centre and I can say, the reason which impelled the Government to do this was that the money available at the disposal of the Government will not be enough to develop two or three centres, whereas the money available to Government would, I think, be sufficient to develop work at any one particular centre. Viewing the question from the standpoint of merely financial consideration and putting aside all considerations of the locality from which people come, we, as a Government feel that the best place where such development could take place in the Andhradesa is at Vizagapatam and that is because already at Vizagapatam there is a Medical College; there is also the Engineering School, which when the Andhra University is in a position to have an Engineering College will serve as a nucleus; and the Harbour works at Vizagapatam are being constructed now. In course of time the Harbour will become an accomplished fact and will serve as a place where marine engineering could be developed. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, I believe, are going to bring their workshop to Waltair. That again will be another incentive for the development of Railway engineering at Vizagapatam. So, if we consider all circumstances, we find that Vizagapatam will be an ideal place for the development of all institutions in the University. 12-30 p.m.

" As I have said, there has been a great cry for the development of technological studies in our universities and one of the main objections

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taken when the Annamalai University Bill was before this Council was that we were reproducing a mere cultural university, and that there were many of this type in this country."

Mr. K. R. Karant :—"Quite so."

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I do not know who is the hon. Member that questions it. This is what I said : the opinion of this House was that the Government were in favour of technological institutions. I feel that Vizagapatam is in every way a suitable place for the location of the centre of this University and so I would implore this House to accept this amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju, which will make development possible only in one particular centre."

* The hon. the President :—"Is the hon. Minister moving an amendment ?"

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I am supporting Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment, Sir."

* Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—"Sir, with reference to the concentration or distribution of centres, I wish to submit that Dr. Subbarayan's Government has been solely responsible for creating the greatest confusion possible in the Andhra country and for having created an almost impossible situation for reaching any agreement at all. The previous Government kept in its view the public opinion of Andhradesa. Taking into consideration the vastness of the area and also the different kinds of necessities they have taken into their minds that the Andhra University should also be an affiliating University, besides being a teaching University, and therefore they did not think it possible to have one centre and wanted a federal type of University. Therefore they fixed Vizagapatam as one centre for developing itself in the womb in time to get a University, Rajahmundry as another centre and Anantapur as a third centre. Of course the question of a fourth centre also came up for consideration and in the Legislative Council ; Guntur was claimed by one party, Bezwada by another party, but if we take the figures at voting, we find that almost every one of the members of the Council voted for a fourth centre in one form or another, but as neither Bezwada nor Guntur was settled, the question of a fourth centre fell through, but the hon the Chief Minister thought Bezwada being the most central place, would be suitable for the Andhra University and as the University has affiliating functions, it was fixed up as the headquarters of the University. After Ramarayaningar's Ministry failed in the last elections and after Dr. Subbarayan assumed the Chief Ministership, what has happened ? He set up one place against another ; he has created confusion. But we find that the Senate passed a resolution asking the Government to make Bezwada the fourth centre. The previous Ministry knew the needs of the Andhra country much better than this Ministry and therefore they wanted a federal type of University and so they fixed Bezwada as the headquarters. They promised in their speeches in the Council made at the close of the passing of the Act, as also outside the House, that Bezwada would be made the fourth centre sooner or later. It was on that basis that the whole thing went. Then Dr. Subbarayan had no objection for Bezwada being continued as the headquarters of the University. There was a communiqué in 1927 stating that Bezwada would continue as the headquarters. They only wanted tha

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Rajahmundry should be deprived of its centre and that it should be transferred to Bezwada. That was the mind of the Government and that was the first kind of difficulty that they created. Of course, the Senate, following its old lines, passed a resolution unanimously that Bezwada should be made the fourth centre, because it would create heart-burning to remove one centre to another place. Of course, it is not obligatory on the part of Government to develop all the centres simultaneously, and therefore the headquarters should be made a centre. But the Government has option to develop headquarters first. It was with that idea that Mr. Lakkaraju Subba Rao proposed that Bezwada should be made the fourth centre. The Vice-Chancellor of the University also accepted it and communicated it to the Government, but the Government said 'No' and said that there should be only three centres, as if there was some charm in having three centres; but at the same time, they said that Bezwada should continue to be the headquarters. After that there was interminable controversy between Rajahmundry and Bezwada, Bezwada struggling to retain the headquarters and Rajahmundry struggling to retain the centre. That is the first stage.

"Then, Sir, several Bills were introduced, and then the question was referred to the Senate by the Government asking for their opinion. The Senate said that Anantapur should be the headquarters—of course it may be under different circumstances, on account of agitation carried on by one party. The Government did not accept the opinion of the Senate. That was the next stage.

"Then, Sir, the matter came up before the Select Committee and they said that there should be concentration at Anantapur and that Anantapur should be the headquarters of the Andhra University. Then Government again said 'No'. Then last September when the Andhra University Bills came up for consideration, Dr. Subbarayan put in an amendment in favour of Rajahmundry being made the headquarters. He did not think of Vizagapatam and its excellent climate then and the possibility of developing technological studies at Vizagapatam. That is how the mind of the Government was wavering then. Then, Sir, I proposed an adjournment of the consideration of the subject for three months. I distinctly told the Government that our local bodies in both the Kistna and Guntur districts were going to contribute 14 lakhs and another lakh would be collected from zamindars. Important zamindars like the Zamindar of Vuyyur, the Zamindar of Mirzapuram and the Zamindar of Gollapalli signed the manifesto. Then Dr. Subbarayan said that he would give a chance to local bodies to collect these funds. We went to our homes and, keeping the objects in view, we passed resolutions granting some lakhs to the University: the Bezwada Municipality wanted to pay four lakhs, Guntur District Board five lakhs and the Kistna District Board reiterated its promise of three lakhs. Then Dr. Subbarayan wavered again and came with his Government Order prohibiting the district boards and municipalities from paying such large contributions to the university. That was the next stage in the psychology of this Government. We never said that we would collect the 15 lakhs from private gentlemen. At that time we said that there was no Annamalai Chettiyar in the Telugu country and so it was natural for local bodies like Guntur and Kistna to pay. Now, the Government has completely changed

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its mind and upset its own policy, and Dr. Subbarayan comes forward with a communiqué. That communiqué says that the Andhra University should be scrapped, i.e., all the institutions should go back to the Madras University, and that there should be only a unitary type of university—it may be called the Waltair University or the Vizagapatam University. Now he has changed his mind and by the time we come before this Council he has given up the idea of sending us back to the Madras University. So, is this House to follow the lead of Dr. Subbarayan when he has changed from step to step, when he has no fixed opinion, for at one time he wants Rajahmundry, and then sets Bezwada against Rajahmundry, Anantapur against Bezwada and now he sets Vizagapatam against all these. I therefore appeal to this House not to follow the Government in this matter. I had my own ideas about concentration and now seeing the whole situation and the public opinion in the country I think it is necessary to keep all these centres and to make Bezwada the fourth centre. That would only keep up the dignity and prestige of the old Government. As soon as Ministers change, the
12-45 principles of the old Act should not change. The old Ministry was an
p.m. Andhra Ministry and they knew the public opinion in the Andhra country. But Dr. Subbarayan having no fixed ideas has created all this confusion in the country. I would therefore appeal to the House to make Bezwada the fourth centre and remove the heart-burning from Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam and Anantapur. Keep the headquarters at Bezwada. Do not deprive Bezwada of its headquarters. So long as the affiliating functions of the university are to be retained, the centrality of the place becomes very important because people have to come to a single place for the transaction of business, and commissions have to go from a central place to examine the various colleges to see that the existing colleges are in a good condition. Students and parents have to go to the Registrar and so the centrality of the place becomes an important matter. If the climate of Bezwada is considered hot in two or three months in the year, according to the expert opinion of a Medical College Professor of Vizagapatam, the climate of Vizagapatam is bad for nine months in the year. It is only in summer that it is excellent, but at that time all the colleges would be closed and all the professors would leave the place. On the other hand the climate of Bezwada is excellent for about ten months in the year, and Bezwada is a growing place and it is growing very rapidly. From a little union of 8,000 population, it has risen to a town with 50 to 60 thousand population, and the most important municipality in the Telugu country according to its income and practically according to population also. It is still rising by leaps and bounds. When we take the distances into consideration, Vizagapatam is in one corner; it is about 300 miles or so from Bezwada, and Anantapur is almost equi-distant from Bezwada. When we take the Nizam's Dominions into consideration, there are about 60 lakhs of Andhras there and their wants have to be taken into account. So I say that Bezwada should not be deprived of its headquarters and the lead of the Government should not be followed. With regard to technological and technical studies, there is no prohibition under the Act that they should be developed only in one centre."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to dwell upon the question of technological studies. Here we are only concerned with headquarters and concentration."

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* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" When we take into consideration the public opinion as expressed in the oral and written evidence that was given before the Select Committee, we find that the preponderating evidence was in favour of Bezwada continuing as the headquarters either as the fourth centre or as the only centre. I do not want to disturb the other centres because it would create heart-burnings and needless quarrels. I am also afraid that after the next elections, while bricks and mortar are being carried to a particular place and walls are being raised, other amending Bills may crop up and disturb the whole thing, just as Dr. Subbarayan's unexpected Ministry has come and disturbed the whole thing built up by the previous Ministry of Raja Ramarayaningar. And Raja Ramarayaningar when we all met in Dr. Subbarayan's room said that if we want to give an all-Andhra character to the Andhra University, Bezwada should be the headquarters. He sad so in so many words when all the Andhra members met, and therefore that was the opinion of Raja Ramarayaningar. I fervently appeal to Dr. Subbarayan to follow in the footsteps of the late Raja Ramarayaningar and keep up the prestige of the previous Council and the previous Government and the dignity of the Government and of the Council and not to waver by going this side or that side. I therefore think that the three centres should remain as they are now with Bezwada as the headquarters ; and Bezwada should be a centre."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I take it that the question now is whether there should be concentration or there should be distribution as provided for in the original Act, and I was merely sorry for my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, who was waxing eloquent about the respective merits of Bezwada versus Vizagapatam, Vizagapatam versus Rajahmundry, Rajahmundry versus Anantapur, and so on. As you, Sir, gently and mildly reminded him, he would have an ample opportunity of discussing the relative merits of each place, and which is going to be the headquarters of this Andhra University. Before we do so, Sir, the first question that will have to be decided is this. According to clause (3) of section 6 of the present Andhra University Act, ' the University might establish a university college or a first-grade college or affiliate any institution as a university college or a first-grade college in the towns of either Vizagapatam or Rajahmundry or Anantapur or only at the headquarters of the University whichever place may be decided upon, etc.' Before discussing this matter, we have to answer the question whether the essential features of the present Andhra University Act should be wiped out because the hon. the Chief Minister all on a sudden develops a fad of a unitary teaching and residential type of university for the whole Andhra desa. Now, Sir, I may observe that the Bill of the hon. Member, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, which proposes that there should be concentration of university colleges and first-grade colleges only at the headquarters was considered at the Select Committee meeting. It was a Select Committee numerously and very well represented and they came to the conclusion that whatever views may prevail in the case of the university colleges, so far as the first-grade colleges are concerned, there should not be any restriction for their springing up anywhere else than in the centres themselves. And as regards the university colleges, the Select Committee recommended that they should be located at Anantapur because the Select Committee decided that Anantapur should be the headquarters. Now, if I attempt to answer the question as to whether there should be concentration

at only a particular centre, that centre being the headquarters of the university, I most unhesitatingly say this 'Let the essential features of the present Act be preserved intact.' I may say, Sir, without dilating on the matter any further, that the essential features of the present Act are not a single unitary teaching and residential type of university provided for the whole of the Andhra desa, whether at Vizagapatam or at Anantapur. But its object was the simultaneous development of three centres—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. And I am strongly of opinion that those essential features of the present Act, namely, concentration, should be preserved. In the result, I oppose this amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju, that there should be concentration of the university colleges and first grade colleges only at the headquarters of the university. I reserve to myself the liberty to discuss fully and elaborately the question of the location of the headquarters at the proper time."

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think I am right when I say that the majority of members of the select committee were in favour of having a unitary type of university for the Andhra districts. That is the only reason why they suggested that Anantapur should be the headquarters. There is already a Government college there and Government, I think, have spent about 5 to 7 lakhs on that college The second reason was that the claims of the northern Andhra districts were amply satisfied and fully met by the institution of the technological institute at Vizagapatam. Thirdly, considering the vast area and the backwardness of the Ceded districts and the differences of opinion among the members of the committee, between those who advocated Rajahmundry and those that advocated Bezwada, the select committee guaged the whole position there and decided that Anantapur should be the headquarters of the university. Therefore in one corner of the Andhra districts within easy access of the Ceded districts was to be located the academic centre of the university and at the other corner the aspirations of all young men who want to have the best kind of instruction in medicine, engineering and technology would be quite satisfied by their being asked to go to Vizagapatam. If now Vizagapatam is recommended as the headquarters of the university both for liberal or cultural subjects and for technological subjects of education, I think the House is entitled to have some more information from the hon. the Minister. My friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao just now said that the citizens of Bezwada offered Rs. 15 lakhs. Whether it was merely a promise or whether the amount was actually collected and offered, I am not in a position to know. If the zamindars of the place had come out readily with a large amount, like Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, probably the hon. the Minister might have accepted the offer and voted for the present headquarters in the Andhra University Act being retained. When the hon. Minister says that financial considerations were at the bottom of this change, there are one or two conclusions possible. It might be the hon. the Minister contemplates a scheme whereby he proposes to utilize the services of the professors of engineering and technological institutions for the purposes of research work or higher studies. If that is so, it is a concentration which rests solely on financial considerations. If there is to be no such concentration or interchange of professors, i.e., the professors employed in the medical, engineering and technological institutes being also availed of for conducting and supervising

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research work or higher studies in the academic part of the University, then there is really no reason why we should favour such a concentration of Honours and post-graduate courses. If, on the other hand, the promises to which Mr. Kaleswara Rao referred, namely, the promises of Rs 15 lakhs, are only on paper and not really in the shape of hard cash ready to be placed on the table of the hon. the Minister, and there is no prospect of any contribution from private sources, and Government has to shoulder the whole burden, then I do not see why the decision arrived at by the members of the Select Committee, by the majority of them, with regard to the separation of the cultural and technological branches of higher studies, should be disturbed."

* Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"I conceive, Sir, that the scope of the discussion has been transgressed by more than one speaker that preceded me. To begin with, I will have to name the hon. the Chief Minister himself. The Chief Minister, Sir, under the guise of supporting the principle of concentration at one single centre went on discussing, not the merits of that question, but the merits of Vizagapatam as satisfying all the requirements of that centre. I fail to see any arguments advanced by the hon. the Chief Minister that would lead this House to accept this theory of concentration at a single centre in preference to the division into three centres, as fixed by the Act as it stands.

"I am not going into the merits of the different places for being a centre, 1 p.m. but I am going to deal with the question whether this theory of concentration at one single centre and that at the headquarters is a thing which is new or whether it has been before the Council and the country and, if so, for how long. I may put before the House that this theory of a single centre and that at the headquarters was before the House and it was considered in all its aspects. Taking into consideration the vastness of the country that was to be within the ambit of the Act, taking into consideration the necessity for satisfying the intellectual needs of the vast population that has got to be served by this Act, and taking into consideration the desirability of separating the higher separable departments of culture, for instance, the humanities at one place and the sciences at the central place with a view to satisfy the needs of the whole province, it was thought the most desirable course to have what are called three university centres. The Council came to this opinion with a view to meet all the peculiar circumstances of the province that there should be three centres, one centre where the different sciences are to be developed, another centre where the humanities are to be developed and another centre which has got special facilities for developing technological studies. The ultimate aim of the Act is to develop two different universities for the whole Andhra area, which naturally divides itself into two natural divisions, namely, coastal districts and central or Ceded districts. It was in that view that Anantapur and Rajahmundry have been selected. Vizagapatam has been selected for the peculiar facilities it affords. The basis of the present Act is intended to be taken away by the present Government at a moment's notice. This idea of a unitary centre was before the previous Government and before the previous Ministry, a Ministry, as was observed by one of the speakers, which belonged to the Andhra Province. The Council is to consider the requirements of the Andhra Province and not to pander to the pet theory of the Chief Minister, namely, the one centre theory; he being an

Oxford man, he can take to that theory, but the Andhra people are not prepared to accept this one-centre business. The Andhra country asserted itself in no uncertain voice that it would not be satisfied unless it had facilities for two universities, one for the coastal districts and another for the Ceded districts. If in course of time, funds permitted, they may have two different universities, one at Anantapur, and one at Rajahmundry. So, there is absolutely no case made out to subvert the basic facts of the Andhra University Act and take to this one centre argument. Therefore, I strongly appeal to the House to pay heed to the voice of the Andhra country as indicated in the Council and elsewhere, and not subvert the whole basis of the Andhra University Act and not accede to the wishes of the hon. the Chief Minister. He has not made any convincing arguments in favour of the intended subversion of the whole fabric of the Andhra University Act. I am not going into a disputation about the claims of this locality or that; that will be settled later on. This fabric of the Andhra University Act ought not to be changed and no case has been made out for it."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Mr. President, Sir, so much has been said about the Andhra public opinion in this House by several speakers that one is hard put to find out what that public opinion is, because we find advocates of Bezwada and Anantapur and in spite of all these months taken up over this question, they have not been able to come to any definite settlement. I think this question will be settled and settled well if the Andhra Members do not take any part in the discussion, and leave it to others to decide the things for them. They may blame the Government for many of the things in the past. Now that the Government have come to a conclusion, I think it is better they stick to it. I for one would give all my support to see that one full fledged university of the technological type is developed at one centre. As far as we outsiders are able to learn, Vizagapatam seems best, and with our little funds it is not possible to develop one headquarter at Anantapur, and another one at Bezwada wherein we have to spend several lakhs of rupees. Now we have a university in the south; the only point on which I do not agree with the communiqué is that it does not make any mention of industries or technology, but simply says researches in science and arts. If there is going to be another duplication of the Annamalai University, I do not think many members would like to have one more imitation of that university. If the Andhra University is going to supply the need of the Province in the matter of giving technological instruction, we would support it. I wish Government will stick to their guns and see that the Bill is passed in the manner indicated by the Chief Minister."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that after a course of vascillation, the Government have come to very sound conclusions which we have been reiterating on the floor of this House, and it is sheer wisdom to select the only important place in the northern districts, that is, Vizagapatam, which in course of time is bound to become a world centre of commerce. When introducing the Andhra University Bill, Sir Patro in no unmistakable terms said that the two essential principles on which the Andhra University was based were (1) the vernacularization and (2) development of technology. Going into the first question, I do not think why the House should agree to any unitary type of university having one centre at Vizagapatam, another at Rajahmundry and another at Anantapur. In the words of the distinguished Member of this

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hon. House, who now has the privilege of adorning the Chair, I think we will have an aeroplane university, in which the members and professors will be accommodated to give lectures on various courses of study in different places. If that is not going to be the aim of this hon. House, I think we must make up our mind once for all to come to one conclusion, and that is to fix up a centre. My hon. Friend made out a case bringing so many different points on this question. I think so far as we are concerned, we have to discuss and decide now the only question, that is the headquarters of the University. If the hon. Members will coolly think throwing aside local interests they will certainly decide and prefer Vizagapatam to any of those centres proposed to be included within the Andhra University. I feel that my hon. Friends from Bellary would not press for it. My hon. Friend from Bezwada has put up a strong plea for Bezwada. I have no objection to any place if it is better than Vizagapatam. Under the circumstances, I very much welcome Vizagapatam and I welcome the wise policy that has been followed by Government in fixing Vizagapatam.

"Then a reference has been made to the local board contributions. So far as my reading of the Local Boards Act is concerned, I think no district board can contribute a pie out of its funds, unless the Local Boards Act is amended. I have not read the District Municipalities Act, but so far as the taluk board or district board is concerned, they cannot give one pie towards the funds of the University, for the promotion of collegiate education. There is no recommendation either in the findings of the Financial Relations Committee or any provision in the Local Boards Act to allow of such contributions.

"Then, Sir, a word about concentration. I do not think we would agree to a unitary type of university, with the affiliating functions left to the Madras University, for this reason. The Andhra University, as has been said, is intended mainly for the vernacularization of the courses and I feel that if the affiliating functions are left to the Madras University, the Madras University may not take that attitude and that course of action which might facilitate and also make the progress of vernacularization rapid. In these circumstances, I do object to the idea of affiliating functions being delegated to the Madras University. Under the present conditions, we cannot much harp upon the word 'unitary' and relegate the Andhra University to do the functions of a merely unitary type like Dacca University. With these observations I heartily support the idea of having the University headquarters fixed at Vizagapatam."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, I repudiate the charge that the Andhra members here or the Andhra members outside could not come to a decision on this matter. I would place the blame wholly and solely at the doors of the present Government and the hon. the Minister for Education. It was he, Sir, who was in a measure responsible for tantalising Bezwada, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam and even Anantapur. He could not possibly make up his mind till now. The latest development, however, seems to be that he has made up his mind that the centre should be Vizagapatam. As far as my friends from the Andhra desa are concerned, I am sorry, I will have to differ from some of them to some extent. The original idea of the Andhras was that there should be one Andhra province and one Andhra University. They fought for it. Perhaps they had not possibly a

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clear conception of the type of university they wanted. It was only when the Andhra University Act was passed and the subject was fully dealt with that the different types of universities came up for consideration. It was for the self-same reasons which are expressed to-day that a sort of compromise was reached to the effect that there should be more than one centre. Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Anantapur and Vizagapatam aspired to become centres. It was thought that the Ceded districts might be satisfied by having a centre at Anantapur, the coastal districts by having one at Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam by having a technological centre; Bezwada, considered as the neutral zone, being chosen for the headquarters. It was only a compromise and, as all compromises are defective, this compromise too has given rise to further complications. We repeated the old story to-day, i.e., having one centre at the back of our minds and trying to locate it as near our houses as possible. That is the trouble. The idea is that we must have only one centre. My hon. Friends seem to be afraid of having only one centre for the whole of Andhra desa. The Select Committee's report is very clear on the point. The Committee are in favour of concentration of all Honours and post-graduate courses at one centre only. It is only for Honours and post-graduate courses that one centre is to be selected. If we take practical affairs into consideration we will find that the students that will go in for Honours and post-graduate studies will be very few. According to Mr. Statham's report there would be about 50 to 60 students. To have more centres merely for fifty or sixty students is in my humble opinion unthinkable. To have university professors for twenty students at one place is very uneconomical also. Further it will defeat our very object, viz., to have a real living university centre for Andhra desa which would be an ornament to it.

"In the Select Committee the question of the claims of other districts were not left undecided. In this connexion I may say that education may be differentiated in two ways. One is cultural and the other is commercial. As far as the commercial side is concerned, we have provided that each district may be allowed to have a first-grade college affiliated to the Andhra University and we have also decided in the Select Committee that there should be only one centre. I shall not commit myself by saying where it should be. Whether it should be at Vizagapatam, or Rajahmundry or Bezwada or even our Guntur or Harpanahalli is immaterial to me. Let us as early as possible decide some centre and I am satisfied.

"One more word and I have done. My friends seem to think that in the whole of Andhra desa there is only one opinion. The amount of evidence received by the Select Committee would show that Vizagapatam wanted to be made centre on account of its salubrious climate, Bezwada on account of its central place and Anantapur on account of its being a backward tract and that all these claims were considered. Now, without going into the question of the location of the centre, I propose that we should concentrate our attention on the question of the number of centres. If the view that I have presented that post-graduate courses and Honours studies alone have to be concentrated at one place and that all other districts should be allowed to develop first-grade colleges under the existing Act, is accepted, I trust that the district ambitions would be satisfied and in God's good time if finances permit and if we have other facilities, we may think of raising the first-grade colleges into centres in future. I am heartily in favour of having one centre for post-graduate and Honours courses."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, it is with a great deal of tensity that I, a mere non-Andhra, enter into a discussion on an amendment of this kind. I am anxious to say this only, that the House should clearly understand the scope of this amendment. This amendment is not in consonance with the Government communiqué, confining to Vizagapatam all the activities of the new Andhra University. This amendment seeks only to amend sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Andhra University Act. That sub-section merely provides that excepting in Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry or Anantapur or within 10 miles' radius thereof there shall not be established a university college or a first-grade college and that such a college shall not be affiliated. The provisions of sub-section (4) are not touched by this amendment. That sub-section confers upon the existing second-grade colleges, until 1931, the right to become first-grade colleges. I take it, speaking subject to correction, that the existing first-grade colleges at Rajahmundry and Anantapur will continue to be first-grade colleges, even if this amendment is accepted by this House. Therefore, the result of this amendment will be that there will be first-grade colleges in all the places where such colleges exist now and colleges, which are now only second grade, may become first grade within a period of two years from now. Therefore, the federal character of the university to that extent will remain unaffected. What the amendment of my hon. Friend from Vizagapatam seeks to achieve is that hereafter there shall not be established outside the headquarters of the University university colleges or first-grade colleges, that is to say, colleges which provide either for Honours or post-graduate instruction or colleges which provide for instruction to degree courses.

"My hon. Friend from Bellary referred to the Select Committee report on this matter. That Select Committee stated—I am indebted to my hon. Friend the learned Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University who quoted it in the course of his remarks on this amendment at the last meeting of the Council—'The Committee are in favour of concentration of all Honours and post-graduate courses at one centre only since they consider that this concentration is essential both for the attainment of high standards of post-graduate and research work and for the most economical development of all classes of Honours courses excepting the courses in that college. They have therefore decided by a majority that this should be accepted.'

"That was the report of the Select Committee on this Bill. Therefore I claim for my hon. Friend's Bill this merit, that all relevant and expert opinion on the matter is in favour of the concentration of Honours and higher post-graduate teaching in one centre and one centre only. As one who is somewhat familiar with the development of higher collegiate and university work of the Madras University, I am free to mention to this House that we feel considerably handicapped in that our Honours courses are spread over in three or four places. No doubt that is due to historical reasons. But if, to-day, we can remake the whole thing, I am sure expert opinion in the Madras University will be in favour of concentrating all Honours and higher teaching work at Madras or one place. No doubt there are centres developed already to a high degree in Honours. The Andhras have an advantage over us in this matter, in that they have not yet developed any Honours or post-graduate work anywhere. When they have that advantage over other people, should they not profit by the mistakes of others I ask in all humility? I think it is right that they should concentrate in one place until private

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generosity comes to their rescue. Undoubtedly I do not see why the Madras Government which has been so generous to Chidambaram and Tamil districts should not be compelled to be equally generous to one centre in the Andhra desa. I do not see why it should not put down lakhs of rupees and develop a first-class university with provision in Honours subjects and in technological studies.

"I have only one word to add. Throughout the discussion a great deal has been said about the relative merits of particular places where this concentration work should be carried on. I think, Sir, the advantage of this amendment is that it gives this House a clear opportunity of pronouncing on the logical aspect of the question as the learned Vice-Chancellor called it apart from the local aspect of the question. Let the headquarters be either Anantapur or Rajahmundry or, if you please, Bezwada or Vizagapatam. It does not matter. The straight and simple question is whether this House is in favour or not, of the well recognized academic principle of higher collegiate and university development, to the extent to which we can guarantee such development to be concentrated in one place where with the co-operation of Government, philanthropic bodies and local bodies we can give the highest type of post-graduate and Honours education to the youths of the Andhra districts. That is the simple question, and I do appeal to my Andhra friends and others to rise above all local feelings in the matter, and to look upon it as a question of the permanent interests of the future generation of Andhra youths. Rajahmundry will have its field. Anantapur will have its field. The amendment does not affect the college at Rajahmundry or at Anantapur. If the hon. Minister takes away the colleges, the amendment will neither help it nor prevent it. But that is neither here nor there. I am merely putting to the House that it is not called upon by this amendment to vote for the abolition of the college at Rajahmundry or in the Ceded districts. It only seeks to vindicate the well-known principle acknowledged by university experts all over the world that we must begin by concentrating the highest research in one place. With these words I have great pleasure in commending this amendment to the acceptance of the House."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.).

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Mr. President, considerable speeches have been made on this subject, viz., whether there should be one centre or more than one centre. Of course the respective merits of the places have been discussed and I do not wish to go into them again. So far as this matter (viz., whether we should have one centre or more than one centre) is concerned, in the year 1921 a committee was set up by this House as a result of a resolution passed by them. That committee recommended a unitary type of university and no colleges anywhere else. That was the type recommended by that committee in 1921. Then controversy arose both in the press and on the platform about the views expressed by that committee and Government had to appoint a special officer to go into the whole question and see whether the needs of the Telugu districts would be satisfied by one centre or by more than one centre. Mr. Statham went into the subject most carefully and made various enquiries and came to the conclusion thus: 'The ideal proposal for the Telugu country would appear to have only two points: the concentration, one at

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Rajahmundry and the other at Anantapur. These two will ultimately develop into one University which would suffice the needs of the Andhra desa.' He also recommended for Vizagapatam technological subjects. Now this view was taken into consideration when the Bill was considered and the Act was passed in 1925. My hon. Friend the Member for the University was speaking of expert opinion and also of the opinion of special experts in the matter. I candidly admit that I have no such experience. He stated that expert opinion in this matter was that there should be only one centre for concentration. So far as my knowledge on this subject goes several witnesses who are educationists with wide experience were examined before the Select Committee and a majority of them proposed more than one centre. In this connexion we have to see the vast area and the population which this University has to cater for. The area is 183 square miles and the population is 17 millions. The question is whether for this vast area and population one centre would be sufficient or more than one centre would be required. The decision of this House before was that we should have more than one centre. Now to shut us out only with one centre is not a position which those who were responsible for the Act should take. One or two members who spoke on this motion who were also hon. Members at that time thought that more than one centre was necessary. Now they say that there should not be more than one. Now what I ask is ' have we any experience ' ? I say let it be given a fair trial. As soon as the Vice-Chancellor was appointed perhaps the people thought that there should be a change in the constitution of the Act, that the whole thing should be scrapped and that there should be only one centre. As to affiliation perhaps the hon. Minister in charge has not made up his mind. The communiqué says that the whole of the remaining first-grade colleges and other colleges would be affiliated to the Madras University. In the speech that he has made he has not referred to it at all, probably he has given up that idea. My submission is that we are not asking for any new thing in asking for more than one centre. It is a thing that has emanated when several speeches were made by Government Members and even by His Excellency. His Excellency when inaugurating the Andhra University stated that there should be two centres for concentration, one at Rajahmundry and one at Anantapur and when these were developed they would become unitary types of University. That is the idea given expression to by His Excellency. The Chief Minister was promising Bezwada people that he would get monies for the Senate Hall and other buildings and also he was promising Anantapur people 7½ lakhs for the development of Honours courses in science. Of course recently too he was for more than one centre. I do not know what had happened since then. One great thing that had happened is, as the House is well aware, the death of the Raja Sahib of Panagal. I do not know how the issuing of this new communiqué had anything to do with the death of the Raja of Panagal. My suspicion is that the idea of concentrating at Vizagapatam had emanated from Sir A. P. Patro. It was not accepted by the House when the Act was passed and he had to yield to the pressure of the House then. Now, that the Chief Minister should revive the old thing and say that concentration of everything should be at Vizagapatam seems to me to be quite unreasonable. I am not saying anything against the Vice-Chancellor who has all along been advocating one centre and one centre alone. Now the idea is not, as some hon. Members seem to think, that there should be distribution of funds. We agree that so far as funds are available, in the first

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instance they should be devoted for the development of that centre which the House thinks should first be developed. All that we say is 'keep the Act as it is, do not disturb the Act, work the Act for what it is worth for some time and see what difficulties there are'. If the reply is that there are too many difficulties in the way of having more than one centre, then I submit it is presuming too much. It does not lie with those who were responsible for the passing of this Act now to say that the fixing of two centres was not proper and that the fixing of a neutral headquarters was worse. It is not for them to say that because they consented to the passing of the Act in that way then. If the Chief Minister's proposals are carried it means that we are going against the old Act. The Act is something like an orphan, because the father was Raja of Panagal, and the mother is Sir A. P. Patro. The mother is willing to throttle her own child's throat. . ."

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi :—"Let my hon. Friend remain neutral on the crucial amendment."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"What I submit to the hon. Members of this House is this : we are not asking for anything new ; we are asking for the old thing only to continue. The Chief Minister has given up his own case because his position now is that he wants only one centre and his reason is that technical and technological studies should be developed in one place. Now what we submit is 'please protect the old Act.' This request ought to have come from the members lower down there. Unfortunately we have to defend the Act that was framed and passed by them for which they have the glory. We have to see whether they have the support of the House or whether the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Venkatapati Raju is supported. The only thing that has been very prominently put before you is 'we will not have enough of funds to develop more than one centre.' By all means develop one centre. But what we say is there will be Ministers in future who will find monies for the development of more than one centre. My hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, should not think that he is the only Minister who can spare money for the development of a particular centre which he has in view. If we can develop other centres in future, I ask why such an opportunity should be shut out to us."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju :—"Why not bring new Bills?"

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"What I submit is by all means develop one centre. But let there be scope for developing more than one centre in future at least if funds are available. In these circumstances I support the motion for more than one centre and I ask the House to consider it carefully. Of course it is a very good thing to speak of ideals, of logic and all those things. I submit life is not logic. All ideal things differ from practical things. It

2-15 p.m. has been stated 'why do you care for the electorate.' We are not nominated or co-opted members ; we have to represent the electorate and any one who is free to vote irrespective of the desires of the electorate has no business here. I plead guilty to the charge of desiring to represent the electorate and their wishes. I am here for that purpose and for no other."

*Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—"Sir, after the two years' wrangling over the question of one centre and the venue of the headquarters, I think it is high time that we made the Andhra University a settled fact. Expert educational opinion is clear that for the whole Andhra province there should be only one centre concentrating on Honours and post-graduate courses.

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This ideal appeals to any one who wishes to advance the cause of education in the Andhra desa. But considering the vastness of the area and considering the fact that the Andhras have been endeavouring to have a province of their own and considering also the fact that the Circars and the Ceded districts have some differences between themselves with regard to this matter, it seems desirable that we should not shut the door against the development of another university in another part of Andhra desa. If we concentrate all post-graduate courses in one place it would be shutting the door against developing another university in another place. Therefore keeping in view the question of the concentration at one centre and developing it with the resources available at present we should continue another centre also so that another university may be established there in the future. Those who spoke in favour of one centre and one only have had Vizagapatam at the back of their minds. For with one centre only, they should have to concentrate the humanities, the sciences and technology there. But by keeping the technological studies at Vizagapatam and developing the arts and sciences at Anantapur, we would be satisfying the requirements of the Andhra desa very well. This is the wish of the people concerned and this has been expressed by the Senate of the Andhra University. The Council should give due weight to the opinion expressed by them. Although the ideal should be kept in view, necessity takes us in the direction of concentrating technology at Vizagapatam, the most suitable place for that subject and developing arts and sciences at Anantapur, another part of Andhra desa. This course will be acceptable to all schools of opinion in Andhra desa and we will be solving a problem which has been agitating the country for a long time."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—"Sir, speaking on the question of concentration of Honours and post-graduate courses in one place several speakers touched on the relative merits of the various places. But let me confine my attention to the important question whether the Andhra desa with its slender financial resources can afford to dissipate its resources in more than one place. It has been said that for the vast area of the Andhra desa there should be more than one centre. But if the vastness of the area is the only consideration, even a dozen centres are not sufficient to satisfy the claims of all. From the financial point of view very few of us realize what the cost per pupil will be for this kind of higher education. Leaving alone America and Europe which spend crores of rupees on university education, in our own country Universities at Decca, Calcutta, Allahabad and Lucknow spend more than 10 lakhs of rupees per annum The University of Benares which has spent 70 lakhs of rupees on buildings and equipment finds them inadequate and though it is spending more than 10 lakhs of rupees per annum, it is not at all able to develop many branches of learning. When such is the case, are we in Andhra desa with one or two lakhs of rupees per annum in a better position to develop all our branches of learning and that in many places? Is it not much better for us to develop only one centre at any rate to begin with—it does not matter where that place is—and develop there all the branches? Why should we dissipate our slender financial resources? My friend Mr. Swami says, 'You can at least allow the paper centres to remain there. If the Minister has a fad to develop one centre, let him develop that centre.'

"I ask, what is the good of paper centres? If later on the Andhra desa feels that there is necessity for more than one centre and that there are sufficient resources for more than one centre, we can amend the Act suitably.

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If a philanthropist comes forward with munificent help to the university we can encourage him ; even then I would not be a party to make him dissipate his resources in all places indiscriminately. To have most if not all the youths of the Andhra desa educated in one place will confer very great benefits compared to the little inconvenience of travelling from one place to another. After all, from that point of view even if there are three centres, it would benefit only the people living in those towns and the rest will anyhow have to leave their homes and travel. Whether the centre is in the Ceded districts or in the Circars, a number of people will have to leave their own homes. Why then should we not be satisfied with one place? Let us get rid of the idea that every one of us can have the university in our own backyards and even if we can, it is not worthwhile. It is said that we could develop Honours in History at Anantapur, Honours in Science at Rajahmundry and Honours in some other subjects in some other place and so on. People who hold that view do not realize the benefit derived by concentrating the study of various branches of knowledge at one and the same place. Mutual consultation and combined working among the various professors and students at one and the same place will yield far more satisfactory results than spreading them all in different places and thus dissipating our resources. Considering all these matters,—I am not speaking on which particular place it should be, I have my own reasons to insist on certain places—whether ultimately the place chosen be ours or not, I hope the House will realize the utter impossibility and undesirability of trying to develop more than one place with the very slender financial resources. It is much better to have one efficient and good university rather than many good-for-nothing universities."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I am glad that wisdom has at last dawned on the hon Member for East Godavari and friends who think like him. After all this trouble and turmoil, passion and conflicts for the last two years, with twelve measures in order to kill the tender plant of the university, they have now come to the conclusion that they should try to help the healthy growth of the university. I wish that this wisdom had dawned earlier and all these twelve Bills intended to destroy the Act had not been brought forward or were withdrawn with great profit to the country and great credit to themselves. I think, Sir, that those who are aware of the condition of things that existed immediately after the passing of the Andhra University Act will not have any high opinion of our patriotism in the Andhra desa and of our practical businesslike mentality. In a matter like this, whether this place should be the centre or the other place should be the headquarters we are not able to come to an agreement for the last two years. We were fighting with one another ; even now no agreement is in sight. There is no use of blaming the Government that they have not taken a lead in the matter. It will be impossible for any Government to reconcile all the conflicting views and fix a centre in one place or place the headquarters in that place. If the Government have recently stated that there should be only one centre, it seems to be in accordance with the wisdom and advise of the majority of the members of the Select Committee who considered the various Bills. The principle underlying the decision of the Select Committee was that there should be one centre. They fixed Anantapur for that. Select Committee proposed that Anantapur should be the headquarters and the only centre for proper development of the university for Andhra desa.

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"If we accept that that was the prevailing idea, that was the controlling idea of the majority of those people who subscribed that Anantapur should be the centre and headquarters, I cannot see how you can resist the reasonable conclusion drawn by the hon. the Minister for Education that there shall be one centre. The hon. Member for East Godavari admitted that, in the conflict between the various places, it will not be possible to develop many centres uniformly ; nor is it possible to provide for uniform healthy growth and development of all the centres. I wish he had made this admission some time before, so that the House might have come to a better understanding of the situation earlier. Having made that admission, it is not at all reasonable to say that one centre should not be developed. 3 p.m.

"I am not one of those who accept unreservedly that the best form of university development is the unitary type. Some reformers hold strongly the view that unitary type is the best type of university we may have. I do not agree that it is the only form that suits all the conditions of the country. Establishment of a unitary type of university may be good for England and other countries. I do not think that this type would be suitable for every part of our country. We have to take into consideration the educational as well as the economic and social conditions of our country. The Andhra desa is a vast country covering a vast area with many districts. We must give them opportunities to develop, afford them facilities for such development. To lay down as an absolute rule that the unitary type is the only type that is suitable to the condition of this country is too large a proposition, and I am sure such a proposition will not be accepted by the House. There are conditions varying in different provinces, the cultural conditions and standards also vary to have one unitary type of university. The proposal of the Government is in accordance with the principle of the hon. Member from East Godavari. When we consider the question as to which place can be immediately developed, there may be difference of opinion. Bellary wants to get away from the Andhra University scheme, as it is now. An amendment has been given notice of by the hon. Member representing Chittoor that Chittoor also should be out of the scheme of the Andhra University. Some other districts also may feel that they may be spared from the Andhra University scheme. The question is whether it is wise to bring them all under the scheme.

"We have to consider another point also. The Government say that they cannot afford to give funds to develop so many centres. I do not agree with the view of the Government. The Government ought to be able to find the funds necessary for Educational development. The development may be slow and gradual ; we do not expect that the university should be established in perfect form at once. Universities have grown from humble beginnings to very high standards. Similarly it is not possible to have a good university for the Andhra desa all at once, for our resources are small and our financial conditions are slender. While I do not agree with the view that it will not be possible for the Government to find funds to develop all centres so as to make uniform progress, one centre can at least be developed more profitably.

"The hon. Member for East Godavari said that the father of the Act was one and that the mother was another. I was not responsible for having Bezwada as the headquarters though from a constitutional point of view I am responsible. It was the opinion, the prevailing opinion of the House to choose Bezwada.

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"Having said so much with regard to the reason for my voting, I would submit that Vizagapatam should be chosen as the centre. At the time when several parts of the Andhra desa were carrying on propaganda work in connexion with the Andhra University Bill it was stated that I was partial to Vizagapatam because Vizagapatam was nearer to my place. The present Minister for Education is not living anywhere near Vizagapatam. We must take into consideration the facilities available at each centre for the growth and development of education and culture. Several facts have been placed before you to prove that Vizagapatam will be the best place, under the circumstances, where the Andhra University plant can grow in healthy surroundings. Vizagapatam has a better climate and a great railway centre. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company proposes to open a large factory there. We want our young men to be apprentices in such factories. The need of the day is industrial education, industrial training and industrial development. What is the place best suited for this in the Telugu districts? Vizagapatam fulfils all the conditions. In the course of the discussion of the Coastal Traffic Bill it has come out very clearly that we must have progressive development in marine engineering and seamanship and that our young men should be trained for the sea. Vizagapatam is developing a big harbour. It will be one of the best, or the best harbour in the East Coast. There will be facilities for training young men. We do not want now B.A.'s and M.A's. We want persons who will tuck up their sleeves and work in a factory. We want to develop such a character. We want to develop that type of education. We want persons who would make themselves useful and serviceable. Therefore you must choose the centre which will afford all such facilities. Vizagapatam possesses these and the hon. the Minister is not a day too late when he proposes that Vizagapatam should be selected as the centre where the three-centre scheme fails. That is the reason why I say, in view of the admission made by the hon. Member for East Godavari and others who think alike with him, that a change is necessary."

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi :—"Mr. President, Sir, having listened to the speeches made by the two speakers preceding me in favour of Vizagapatam, Mr. Swami Nayudu and Sir Patro, there is nothing to be said on the subject. It is a very noble admission that my hon. Friend Mr. Swami Nayudu made, that practical necessities dictate the policy of the Government developing only one centre, that there can be no such thing as simultaneous development of three or four centres, that one centre will have to be developed first and that, after it is completely developed, other centres must be developed. Yet he said that the Act should be worked for what it is worth. How he can reconcile those two statements I am unable to understand. If the best centre is one that is suited to be developed at the headquarters and if, under the present Act, no centre can be situated at the headquarters, it follows that some amendment of the Act is necessary if the University is to function at all as intended by the Act. That is a thing which I am not able to understand. Some of my friends from Rajahmundry told us that the Act should be worked for what it was worth. I am not able to understand that psychology. The best centre to be developed is the headquarters and if the Act should be worked as it exactly is at this moment, there will be no centre at the University headquarters and it logically follows that nothing can be developed at the present moment. Another curious psychology is that those who talk loudest about the unworkability of diarchy are the people who presume that the Acts of the Legislature established under diarchy should be

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treated as perfect. My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan was ready for a University under a bicentric system with Technology at Vizagapatam and General Arts at Anantapur. But even he has to vote for this amendment first before he can get his idea realized under the Bill of my hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai.

"It is no doubt an important question as to where the headquarters should be situated. But that will be taken up at a subsequent stage. Meanwhile, I am in very general agreement with Sir Patro who seems to have undergone some sex transformation this afternoon. My hon. Friend, Mr. Swami Nayudu, said that Sir Patro was the mother of the Act. I go further and say he is a widow since the father of the Act is no more. He himself referred to the Andhra University Act as a tender plant transforming himself as a gardener, however tender it may be or not. When my hon. Friend says that he was in no way responsible for the substitution of three centres and for deciding that Bezwada should be the headquarters, I think you will forgive him. I could not agree with him and I am still of opinion that there was grave dereliction of duty on his part. That, however, has nothing to do with the question that has come up to-day. Even my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, not finding much matter to speak on the subject evidently went into the history of he mental and other changes of the hon. the Chief Minister during the last two and a half years. That may not be very illuminating. But the faults of the hon. Minister should not be visited on the Andhra University. It is common ground—it is a ground which nobody has yet contested — that the Act, as it is now, renders the organization of the teaching side of the Andhra University absolutely impossible, and yet my hon. Friends from the Andhra desa had always been pleading for no replica of the Madras University, not for an affiliating University but a new model one, devoted to the development of the technological side. They wanted that it ought to be a teaching university and when they are asked to fulfil the conditions of working for the realization of their own ambition, they turn round and say we must represent our particular locality. Those who are here elected by Rajahmundry are responsible for Rajahmundry. 3-15 p.m. Rajahmundry is part of Andhra desa and I hope my hon. Friend would take courage as a nationalist and as a swarajist and say that Rajahmundry is part of Andhra desa. It is Andhra desa that is getting represented in a particular way through Rajahmundry. The fight should not be Andhra desa for Rajahmundry, but Rajahmundry for Andhra desa and it is then only that we can win our battle.

"We ought to approach the thing in the proper manner, namely, from the point of view of what type of university the Andhras desire: is it to be a teaching university or a mere affiliating university. There can be only one. Let me say this in favour of my hon. Friend Sir Patro. He did fight for concentration, but when he found difficulties he did not give it up altogether, but gave it some kind of recognition in the Act. Again, my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, introduced clauses for the organization of Publication department, for the organization of the University staff and for the carrying on of extension work there; and so many other things were possible only by a teaching university which will have the largest possible concentration in one place. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which, of course, were not realized

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in the Act, much was said about nation-building activities of the university and how by concentrating the Andhra youth, with the best professors, possible to get only under the University recruitment, we would be doing the greatest service for the cultural, political and social progress of the country. Unfortunately this object did not get efficient implementation in the Act, which we are trying to rectify. The Opposition are not responsible—I repudiate the theory of my hon. Friend Mr. K V. R. Swami that everybody in the House was responsible, for Ministerial acts. Primarly the honour goes to my Friend Sir Patro. I am not sure that he will disown the honour. Let us consider it from the point of view of the teaching university. Could we remain at Bezwada and develop the centre when Bezwada is not the centre and could we get the best results by taking over colleges in different places and developing one faculty here and another faculty there? But we Andhras are nationalists. Moreover, the scope of this amendment is nothing very serious. It does not affect the Intermediate colleges, you can have as many of them as you can; it does not affect the pass courses. The whole of this controversy is about the honours and post-graduate courses. With reference to that, my hon. Friend from Rajahmundry has said that the Academic Council is the highest authority on all educational matters. I submit that not even under the new Act the Academical Council is the supreme body, and for a wonder the Government have accepted that proposition. They are willing to help us to have a nation-building university. It is really strange that we Andhra nationalists are spurning the gift which the bureaucratic or semi-bureaucratic Government has given. I will ask my Friends to think twice before voting. It affects only the honours and post-graduate studies. My hon. Friend Mr. Swami thinks that only 150 students could be taken. I am willing to make it 300, because I am more patriotic and more optimistic. Does it stand to reason to ask even in this Legislative Council for three centres, instead of trying to secure the best possible centre? Either we want a teaching university or we do not want it. If you do not want a teaching university, say to the world that you do not want it and that it does not suit your genius. If you want only the affiliating type of university, you have only to delete all the provisions for the extension work, for publication work and for the organization of teaching staff by the university. Or, if you want a teaching university on an up-to-date model which will on the one side look after its intramural work and research and creative work, and which will also carry on rural reconstruction work of all kinds in its extramural aspect on the other side, vote for this proposition and rectify the error. In the light of administrative experience also, the proposition may be accepted.

"One word more and I have done. I do not agree with my hon. Friend Sir Patro in regard to the unitary university with affiliating functions. I don't think I can personally endorse that view and I don't think that that policy would be consistent. I don't object to the university being located at Anantapur or Vizagapatam or Rajahmundry or even in Timbuktoo if we can include it in Andhra desa. Nothing is more distressing than this psychology: communities saying, if this kind of safeguard is given, we don't want *swaraj*; localities saying if our interests are not properly conserved in this arrangement, we do not want it. We should never subordinate the higher to the lower. It is in your own interests. After all, this university has been in existence only for the last two and a half years. What is it you gain by cutting yourselves off from your own people? Is Madras going to

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be more sympathetic towards us than the Northern Circars? I think, you seem to be thinking about it more in passion than in a right and calm atmosphere. I heartily commend this proposition to the unanimous acceptance of the House."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion was put and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that in clause 2 of Mr. Venkatapati Raju's Bill for the words 'in the town of Anantapur' the words 'in the headquarters of the university' be substituted."

The amendment was put and declared carried.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes:

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. A. Davis.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
25. Mr. Muppil Nayar.
26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
27. Mr. K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
33. ,, Daniel Thomas.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr. C. R. Reddi.
36. ,, W. E. Smith.
37. ,, C. E. Wood.
38. ,, F. E. James.
39. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.
40. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
41. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
42. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
43. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
44. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
45. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
46. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
47. ,, S. Satyamurti.
48. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
49. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
50. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
51. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
52. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
53. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
54. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
55. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
56. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
57. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
58. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
59. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
60. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
61. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
62. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
63. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar.
64. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
65. Mr. K. R. Karant.
66. ,, P. T. Rajan.
67. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
68. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
69. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
70. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
71. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
72. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
73. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
74. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
75. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

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Noes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
3. ,, S. Venkiah.
4. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya.
5. Mr. K. Abdul Hye Sahib.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
9. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
11. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
12. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
13. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
16. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
17. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
18. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
19. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
20. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
21. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
22. ,, P. Siva Rao.
23. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

Ayes 75. Noes 23.

3-30 p.m. The amendment was carried.

Clause 2 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

* Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju :—" Mr. President, Sir, now I move that the Bill be passed into law. With regard to the aspect of the concentration of this higher culture in one central place in the Andhra country, we had now a very effective and demonstrative vote of the House, and it has got the support of almost all fair-minded experts and critics and persons who deal with university matters. And so I am quite sure that it does not require any amount of persuasion from me that this Bill should be passed into law and the Andhra University should be made to work up to this higher ideal which I am glad has been accepted even at this belated stage. Had this aspect been accepted even at the beginning we would not have had the sad spectacle of the Andhra University groping in the darkness for these number of years. Unfortunately the headquarters is located at a place where there is no centre and except its being a replica of the Madras University in conducting the examinations, the Andhra University has not done any real and efficient work that it was required to do, namely, to advance the higher culture of the Andhra people and to cater to the technological needs, the present needs of the present-day people. And now by the acceptance of this vote, the question of the headquarters being located in a place where there is a centre or its being located at a neutral place has been set at rest. The activities of the Andhra University will be concentrated at its headquarters irrespective of whether there be other centres or not. And now I am glad that the House has by an overwhelming majority been pleased to accept that view and put the Andhra University in a position to achieve the object for which it was intended, and through you, Sir, I request the House to pass this Bill into law and make it an Act."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I second it."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Sir, I beg to move a formal amendment and that is, to substitute the figure '9' for the figure '7' in clause 1. That shows incidentally the length of time we have taken over these Bills, but this is a necessary amendment which would make the chronology accurate."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The motion that the Bill be passed into law was then put and carried.

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BILL No. 4 OF 1928.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"It appears to me that it is a big conspiracy I am fighting against—the conspiracy between the ex-Minister and the present Minister. No doubt, the Senate of the Andhra University has decided by a majority of 35 to 60 declaring that Anantapur should be the centre of the University. The Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council consisting of 35 members of all shades of opinion affirmed the decision of the Senate that Anantapur should be the headquarters of the University. The Andhra conferences held in November 1927 have unanimously and unequivocally given the verdict for Anantapur. And then, we find now that they have been trying to undermine our position and attempting to put in Vizagapatam in place of Anantapur. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—"I second it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, I rise to oppose this motion. With regard to the first question that all higher culture of the University should be concentrated at the headquarters, of course, it is passed by a vote of the House and I have no quarrel with it. I have absolutely no objection. But I do not want that the Bills which propose to transfer the headquarters from Bezwada to any other place should be supported. So I want to oppose all these Bills. Therefore, Sir, I oppose the consideration of this Bill."

*Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I am surprised, Sir, that my hon. Friend from Kistna should oppose the consideration of this Bill. Whatever he may want or may not want, this is a simple matter which has been decided by more than one body. The Senate of the Andhra University has decided in favour of Anantapur. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council has decided in favour of Anantapur. And till last evening it appeared as though we had the support of many. I am surprised at the position taken up by Mr. Kaleswara Rao, the representative for Kistna, for this reason, that he should oppose the consideration of a Bill the subject matter of which has been under consideration for such a length of time and about which so much discussion has taken place on the floor of this House and decisions have been given by responsible bodies which he and I and every one of us must respect. I do not want to take up more time at this stage. I know that this Council will decline to consider my friend's suggestion. I am quite sure that my hon. Friend from Anantapur will be allowed to bring forward his Bill for the consideration of the Council. When it has come up for such consideration it will be time enough for us to discuss as to whether the subject-matter of the Bill should be accepted or not."

The motion that Bill No. 4 of 1928 be taken into consideration was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I move this amendment—

'*Re-number clause* 1 *as sub-clause* (1) *and in the said sub-clause for the word and figures* " *of* 1928 " *substitute the figures* " 1929 ".

" *After the said sub-clause insert the following sub-clause* :—" (2) *It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the* Fort St. George Gazette, *appoint*." '

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"Mr. President, the first one is of course merely a verbal amendment intended to make the language correct. The second one is to give power to the Government to bring this Act into force at a time when it is suitable to do so."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause I as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Now, clause 2 will be taken up for consideration. Various Members have given notice of amendments for substituting other places for Anantapur. I think it will be more convenient to the House if every one of those amendments is moved and after the full debate is over, one after another is voted upon. If the first place is voted upon by a majority, amendments relating to the other places cannot be put to the vote.

"Or, the other thing I suggest is to make the Minister's amendment the substantial amendment and then ask other Members to move their own amendments, and when those are disposed of, the Minister's amendment may be disposed of. That will be another convenient arrangement, so that there may be a vote of the House on every one of these amendments."

The House signified its agreement with the second suggestion.

Clause 2.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I move the following amendment :—

'*For clause 2 substitute the following clause :—*

'(2) *In sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Andhra University Act, 1925, for the word "Bezwada" the word "Vizagapatam" shall be substituted.*'

"Mr. President, I have already given reasons why I think Vizagapatam should be substituted as the headquarters of the University. Now, having carried the principle of concentration in one centre, it would not be proper if we retain the headquarters at Bezwada itself which is not a centre at all. So we have got to find a place which will answer the purpose of being a centre for real development of the Andhra University. After having considered this question for over 2½ years and, as my Friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao put it, after having vascillated between place and place not knowing exactly how this question stood in various places, I have come to the conclusion now that Vizagapatam would be the best place for concentration.

"I think that some of the reasons for this I have already given when
3-45 p.m. supporting the principle of only one centre being developed, and I do not want to reiterate any of the reasons I gave then, except to point out that Vizagapatam is climatically better than most of the places in the Andhra desa for the location of a university. It is a place which is of growing importance, because with the coming in of the harbour and the new railway

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to Jeypore and the bringing of the workshop of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Waltair, it will be of great importance in the industrial sense; and as hon. Members opposite are never tired of pointing out that any new University that is being devoloped should have a technological bias, they, I am sure, will admit that such a bias can easily be given at a place like Vizagapatam rather than at Rajahmundry or Anantapur—because these are the other two places which we have to consider after carrying the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju. Rajahmundry has no doubt got a history of its own, especially in an academic sense, because it had got the only Government college in the Andhra desa till the Ceded Districts College at Anantapur was founded. But Rajahmundry has not got the same facilities that Vizagapatam has for the purpose of technological study. Taking Anantapur, it has had only a first-grade college during the last seven years, and still I may say it is in the stage of development; and if really the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University is to have an eye over all the institutions concentrated in the headquarters, it will be better for him to be in a place where both technology and arts and sciences could be developed rather than in a place like Anantapur where if any development could take place at all it could be only in arts and sciences. And I have stated this is not the type of university that members opposite and members behind me want. It is that which has impelled me to propose Vizagapatam as headquarters of the university. As I stated, I have passed from stage to stage but only two places I considered all the time; they are Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Rajahmundry I thought of first for the simple reason that the university of the type they wanted was only like the ordinary unitary teaching university where arts and sciences could be developed. But as hon. Members are so keen on trying a university with a technological bias, there is no doubt whatever that if that is the thing that is exercising the minds of the members of the Council, the only alternative is Vizagapatam, and that is the reason why I am proposing that Vizagapatam should be substituted for Bezwada."

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"I second it."

* Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"The procedure is not quite clear to me. I have given notice of an amendment for substituting Rajahmundry for Anantapur."

* The hon. the President :—"I am now giving an opportunity to members who have given notice of amendments that they may move them in the form '*for* the word "Vizagapatam" *substitute* the word (the place given in the amendment)'. You may move it in that form."

* Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"If that is so, I shall proceed, Sir. I move that—

'*For* the word "Viazgapatam" the word "Rajahmundry" be *substituted*.'

"We are in a peculiar state, a very unhappy state. The Chief Minister has made a frank statement to-day that he has undergone a series of courses of vascillation during the last so many months and he is ultimately safe in the harbour at Vizagapatam. I do not know whether after all, that is going to be his last place of resort. It has been pointed out when discussing the other motions, that most of these fluctuations and indecision in the matter of this Andhra University are due not to the attitude the Government has been taking from time to time. But it has been laid at the doors of the

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Andhras that this vascillation denotes an absence of purpose, an absence of unity among the Andhras. We repudiate that charge. We are not responsible, it is the Government that is absolutely responsible; it is the Government that is not able to make up its mind. In 1927, he (the Chief Minister) was promising to provide an additional centre at Bezwada which was then the headquarters. Subsequently he supported Rajahmundry and now he supports Vizagapatam. He has travelled through the whole of the Andhra desa and he has taken us also through the whole Andhra desa. Therefore it is the vascillating policy of the Government that is responsible for the indecision and not the Andhra members themselves. With that prelude I wish to support my amendment by a reference to historical antecedents.

"Hon. Members of the House are aware that so far as Rajahmundry was concerned, it was passed by the Select Committee on the Andhra University Act which is now the ruling Act as the place for headquarters and it was almost universally accepted. We do not know the reasons that brought about the unfortunate decision by which a place which was not worthy of being considered even a university centre has been chosen as headquarters. To-day we have seen member after member decrying that fatalistic decision. For the information of the House I may say that members of the Select Committee came to the conclusion that Rajahmundry must be the headquarters of the Andhra University and it was naturally expected that Rajahmundry would be decided on by the Council But unfortunately—and it was a matter of accident—that was not chosen. Subsequently, Bezwada was chosen and a controversy had arisen over it. Matters were allowed to take their own course, until one fine morning it was decided by the Senate that the headquarters must also be the centre. Then it was proposed in the Senate that the centre at Rajahmundry should be removed and should be located at Bezwada. For the satisfaction of those members who have considered this controversy as an unseemly exhibition of parochial patriotism in regard to the respective claims of Bezwada and Rajahmundry, I may say that unless and until the attempt was made to take away the centre from the ancient place of Rajahmundry, we did not think of making any move at all. When once the attempt was made to remove the centre from Rajahmundry and locate it at some other place, then we did take the initiative. I brought forward a Bill that the headquarters might be shifted to a place which is an age-old cultural centre, worthy of being developed into headquarters station, with post-graduate studies and honours courses. It was in those circumstances that we moved for the removal of the headquarters. Now that the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju is passed, the necessity is all the greater; the responsibility of each individual member is all the greater. In deciding the location of the headquarters the House has to select a place which is a most desirable one economically, historically and otherwise. Rajahmundry satisfies all the requirements. I say economically because the place which was already fully equipped with laboratories and library and has already advanced to such an extent that to make it the headquarters and then institute post-graduate studies no additional amount need be spent, has got to be selected and no other place can have all these advantages. I should like to ask the Council to remove from their mind the fact that I am speaking for Rajahmundry, because I happen to be an inhabitant of the Godavari district. I request the hon. members to take a dispassionate view of the whole matter. Here we are going for the first time to embark in actual practice upon an enterprise although the enterprise has been there in statute for more than two years.

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Now we are going to institute a post-graduate course, honours course and research work courses, and then the question is which is the proper place for all these things. That is one important consideration, whether economically or academically. We have got the opinion of Professor Radhakrishnan that Rajahmundry has been developed to such an extent that it was worthy of being developed into a university centre, more than a decade ago. He made that announcement at Bezwada. So that, when we have got to hand a place which was capable of being developed as a university centre more than a decade ago, I do not think any person would hesitate in the matter of the choice unless it be that other considerations would prevail. My answer is that no other considerations ought to prevail except the one of academic usefulness. Therefore my point is that the strongest case is made out for Rajahmundry. Apart from all these things, there is the fact that Rajahmundry was actually accepted as headquarters at one time in the history of this legislation. But somehow or other, it was not to be. I am only pointing out that the Government has not devoted that attention to the matter which it ought to have. All those reasons given by the Chief Minister in the communiqué had been in existence even at the time when the Chief Minister gave an amendment in favour of Rajahmundry. Even to-day he has made an announcement that Rajahmundry is no doubt the best place which ought to have been thought of, but so far as technological education is concerned facilities for it at Rajahmundry are not so preponderating as those at Vizagapatam. My point is this. Facility for technological studies by itself cannot outweigh the advantages which Rajahmundry possesses academically and otherwise and which Vizagapatam cannot claim. All those conditions that the Chief Minister pointed out had been in existence when he gave an amendment in support of Rajahmundry. I fail to see what happened since to change his mind, and he has not convinced the House with any particular reasons for this change of front. I fail to see any in his speeches on both the occasions to-day. Even 4 p.m. under the existing Act there is provision for development of Vizagapatam as a technological centre. Even under the present Bill which has now been passed there is absolutely nothing to prevent the Government from taking such steps as are necessary for the advancement of technological education in Vizagapatam. With regard to Rajahmundry I would point out that you have got a teachers' college and an arts college nearly half a century old. There they are preparing students for advanced courses of study. And you have got Dr. Radhakrishnan's testimony to the effect that it was fit to be developed into a university centre more than a decade ago. It has got a history behind it. From the very early days it was a place of educational and cultural activities. Besides all these things I would point out that it is absolutely necessary that the headquarters of the university must be in a place where a liberal atmosphere prevails. You cannot find a better place than Rajahmundry in all these respects. It is a place where the free thought movement originated. Female education has advanced there more than in any other place. It occupies the first place among cities in the matter of advanced culture either in social, political or academic fields.

"Sir, the Chief Minister seems to think that he has made a strong point when he said that Vizagapatam possesses a more salubrious climate. May I point out to the House that in the Select Committee it was brought to light that within 4 miles of Rajahmundry there is a tuberculosis sanatorium upon

a hill in the same place where it was proposed to locate the university headquarters? The sanatorium on the Sapper's Hill has been said to be working with success on account of its excellent climate. I do not want to recount the long history of the qualifications of Rajahmundry and tire the House. I request you to forget the personal element in the matter and take an impartial view not minding which viewpoint the Government supports. I would request you to consider the requisites necessary for locating the headquarters of a university and, if you find that Rajahmundry satisfies all the conditions necessary in a manner which the other places are not likely to satisfy, you had better vote for Rajahmundry. I am extremely sorry that speaker after speaker went on saying that members are swayed by provincial patriotism. Even the Vice-Chanceller remarked like that. I say that even though we are nationalists, as members of the Andhra desa, we are entitled to urge the claims of our districts. I do not belong to Rajahmundry at all. I belong to East Godavari. So it cannot be said that I am urging the claims of Rajahmundry simply out of love for my district. Economically speaking also, you need not spend so much money as in other places. Academically speaking it satisfies all requirements more than any other place and for climatic reasons also Rajahmundry should be selected as the Sapper's Hill possesses a salubrious climate. Please leave out personal equations in the matter and come to a final decision at least now and save us from the obloquy of being considered as persons who are merely actuated by provincial or local patriotism."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The motion before the House is to substitute 'Rajahmundry' for 'Vizagapatam'."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"On a point of order, Sir. You have allowed Mr. Kesava Pillai to move 'Anantapur' for 'Bezwada'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Kesava Pillai's Bill is for consideration."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Yes. So, Anantapur will not come again for discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no point of order at all."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I want to know what the position is. Two amendments have been moved, one for Anantapur and . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"To make the matter clear so that there may not be further complication about the issues, I may say that the clause in Mr. Kesava Pillai's Bill is for consideration now. That clause says: *For* 'Bezwada' *substitute* 'Anantapur'. For that clause the hon. the Chief Minister has moved an amendment to substitute 'Vizagapatam', for 'Anantapur'. In order to give an opportunity to hon. Members to discuss their amendments, it has been agreed that the hon. the Chief Minister's amendment might first be made a substantive motion and the other amendments moved as amendments to that motion. After full discussion of these amendments, every one of them would be put to the vote of the House and then the amendment or motion of the hon. the Chief Minister would be put to the vote of the House. There is unanimity of opinion in favour of this procedure being adopted.

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"As the other amendments to clause 2 are not moved, the amendment of Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu is now for the discussion of the House."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, the unfortunate lot"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think it will be more for the convenience of the House at this stage only to examine the relative merits of Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Much of the time of the House will be saved if hon. Members confine their remarks to the relative merits of Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, if only the choice lies between Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam, I for one would prefer Rajahmundry to Vizagapatam for the following reasons. The question of Vizagapatam, its salubrious climate and all the rest of it was discussed threadbare in the old Council and in the Select Committee of this Council. Vizagapatam was thought best fitted for starting technological and technical institutions alone. It does not claim more than a second-grade college now. Rajahmundry, although in my opinion other places are equally good, has got the academic atmosphere whatever that may mean. Rajahmundry with all the historical associations coupled with its name has certainly a better claim. It has got a training college and a number of other advantages. At one time even the hon. the Minister for Education was waxing eloquent over the superior claims of Rajahmundry and of Sapper's Hill for the location of the headquarters. I would urge in addition to all the arguments advanced by my hon. Friend from East Godavari only one word more. In this matter, though I was for other centres and though I do not belong to Rajahmundry or its vicinity, I must say this: that there are one or two considerations to be borne in mind in deciding this question. There are two aspects of the question to be chiefly considered in this matter. The view-point of the parents and guardians and secondly the demand from the locality for post-graduate and research studies. Rajahmundry satisfies these conditions. It is more central than Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam is practically far away from the coastal districts and unless something is done by the municipality it will not be free from malaria. Rajahmundry is more accessible to the Nizam's dominions, the coastal districts and even the Ceded districts. For all these reasons, without taking a parochial view of the matter and without any predilections for one place or another, I consider that Rajahmundry should be chosen. I would request the House to take a dispassionate view of the matter and vote for Rajahmundry."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I think the passing of the Bill of my hon. Friend by the very significant majority, 75 has altered the position very radically. I would earnestly therefore beg of my hon. Friends to view this question from a fresh point of view. The House has agreed definitely to the position that all post-graduate and honours work should be concentrated at one place in the Andhra desa. Therefore the only question is which place that should be. No longer it is a question merely of administrative headquarters of the university as it was at the time of the passing of the original Act. Now the headquarters of the university, by a previous vote of this House, has come to carry with it the very high responsibility of being the only centre for post-graduate and honours work of the Andhra University, and from that point of view and that point of view alone, I earnestly beg of 4-15 p.m.

my hon. Friends to consider this question. There are, as you Mr. President indicated, only two places for consideration, viz., either Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam. I am sure I reflect the opinion of many hon. Members of this House when I say that it is not so very easy to make a choice between these two places. My heart, my up-bringing, my understanding of the academic traditions in the Andhra desa, all persuade me to vote for Rajahmundry. It has stood in our eyes for academic distinction in the Andhra desa. It contains the oldest college in the whole of the Andhra desa. It has produced many distinguished Andhra gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in various walks of public life. Moreover, Sir, it has academic traditions dating back to medieval, and if I may say so, ancient times. The famous Rajaraja Narendra is believed to have had his headquarters there, and more than that there flows one of our most sacred rivers, the Godavari, associated with one of our oldest and most sacred epics, viz., the Ramayana. It is impossible for us to give up Rajahmundry and agree to its being relegated to a secondary place in the scheme of future Andhra high class universities. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, tried to exalt the claims of Vizagapatam over Rajahmundry. In the whole of his speech, excepting one argument which I propose to meet presently, he has not advanced any very solid arguments as to why he should prefer Vizagapatam to Rajahmundry. He talked of technology as one of the chief aims of the activities of the University, and said that technology can be developed only at Vizagapatam. He said ' You cannot have two centres of university for research at Andhra desa and therefore Vizagapatam should be the place where you can have concentration for both arts and technological studies '. There are just one or two flaws in this sorites which I should like to point out. If I may say so, I am one of those—I know I am in a minority —who believe that this feeling that you should have no university set apart for humanities unless you have technologies also is not very sound for academic development. I know that many friends of mine feel that the time has come when this Legislative Council should vote for no funds unless a university attempts simultaneously to teach humanities and technology. Not only that, they feel that it should be an institute for technical and technological studies. I believe university development in the West has been altogether in different directions. Oxford and Cambridge are no doubt specializing in science, but it has been reserved to the modern universities of Manchester and Leeds to specialize in technology. I wonder, if we are to learn from our own mistakes, whether we are not proceeding on wrong lines when we are attempting to combine at one and the same place simultaneously both arts and technological studies. Therefore I am not clear in my mind about this point and I should like to hear from my hon. Friend the learned Vice-Chancellor whether he feels that he or his successor will be competent as the Vice-Chancellor of the University to supervise the advanced post-graduate and technological studies simultaneously. I know he is a very distinguished gentleman but I feel that even he must feel diffident of being able to ride like a Colossus over these two branches of studies, which nowhere in the world are controlled by a single university in that advanced stage we want. Assuming that technological studies must be developed in one and the same place, between the two, viz., Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry, may they not be developed in Rajahmundry? What are the insuperable obstacles in having post-graduate and technological studies in Rajahmundry

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itself ? I have not heard any arguments against it. I think there is ample space near about Rajahmundry where such studies may be developed. The only special point about Vizagapatam is that it is going to have a harbour, and once it is an accomplished fact, technological studies may be better developed at Vizagapatam. Assuming the soundness of that position, I think only one branch of technological studies, viz., Harbour and Marine Engineering, can be better developed at Visagapatam. I do not think that other branches of studies cannot be developed elsewhere.

"The other position which I want to submit to this House is—I want the House to consider it carefully—whether the future development of the Andhra University may not be better achieved if arts studies are concentrated in Rajahmundry and technological studies at Vizagapatam. The House voted just a few minutes ago in favour of the Bill of my hon. Friend from Vizagapatam. It has not stated that collegiate education should not be given outside the headquarters of the University. It merely says that all honours and post-graduate studies should be concentrated in the headquarters of the University. As far as the time I need care to provide for, I do not think that development of post-graduate and technological studies in one and the same place is necessary. Therefore I see no insuperable obstacle in the way of Rajahmundry being the headquarters of arts studies concentrating in itself all the post-graduate and honours course leaving Vizagapatam to develop on the technological side. Therefore it seems to me that Rajahmundry's claims have not been fully looked into by my hon. Friend the Minister and, unless I hear some more arguments against Rajahmundry, I propose to cast my vote in favour of Rajahmundry. In case Rajahmundry fails I propose to vote for Vizagapatam because it seems to me if we cannot vote for Rajahmundry, I should rather vote for Vizagapatam than for other places such as Bezwada or Anantapur. Bezwada was put in as the headquarters because that was an educational desert in the words of the Raja of Panagal. He used the argument that the headquarters of the University should be free from any claims of colleges in the locality. That argument being there, Bezwada cannot now be the only centre of University. If Bezwada cannot be the centre, for reasons too obvious to hon. Members, I think that Anantapur is out of the question."

(Hon. Members :—" Question.")

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" For geographical causes. I do not believe that hon. Members of the Northern Circars or even those lower down the districts would agree to have all post-graduate work of the Andhra University being done at Anantapur."

(Voices :—" We would prefer Anantapur.")

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Misfortune makes strange bed-fellows, and that is why Bezwada friends prefer to have Anantapur. Anyway I do not want to comment further upon that point.

" Mr. President, it seems to me that my hon. Friend the Chief Minister may enlighten us, if he chooses once again to speak on this debate, about the Government communiqué on this matter. The Government communiqué has laid down an ideal with which I am generally in sympathy, viz., there should be a residential and teaching University at Vizagapatam and all the other colleges should be affiliated back again to the Madras University. That is a matter essentially for Andhra sentiment. If my Andhra friends feel

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that Andhra culture and tradition are likely to be affected by such affiliation, I think that sentiment ought to be respected. I therefore put it to my hon. Friend the Minister for Education whether in view of the fact that the House has accepted the concentration of honours and post-graduate work in one centre, the Government cannot see their way not to insist on the other colleges reverting back to the Madras University. I am rather in sympathy with the views expressed by my hon. Friend the Vice-Chancellor that probably it will be better on the whole for the Andhra desa to function as a cultural unit, all the colleges being affiliated to the Andhra University. I admit the ideal of a teaching University. But since we are not likely to have such universities all over the Andhra desa, such places where we cannot have separate universities may have their colleges affiliated to this big Andhra University for sometime just as the Madras University is functioning. If the hon. the Minister makes the position clear that all the first and second grade colleges will be permitted to continue, and there will be no obstacles to more first-grade colleges rising in other places, we shall be able to have created by means of a vote of this House a real Andhra University where Andhra youths will get their highest education which modern science and arts could give them. With these few words, I should like to commend to this House the amendment in favour of Rajahmundry being the headquarters with all its attendant privileges, failing that, in favour of Vizagapatam provided the Government make their position clear by saying that they are not going to penalise the existing second and first grade colleges or even the few first-grade colleges that may be established in future."

*Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" I do not think I have any difficulty in making up my mind to vote as between Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry. When the time comes for me to speak in favour of Anantapur I shall do so. I shall therefore have my say now on the motion as between Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Between these two places I see no advantage in favour of Rajahmundry. There is an old dilapidated college. If Rajahmundry is to be established as the headquarters, that college should have to be rebuilt. The same could be done at Vizagapatam. So, as far as the advantage of a building is concerned, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam stand on the same level. It has been stated that such technological courses which cannot be developed at Rajahmundry can be developed at Vizagapatam. What is the advantage then in having two places in Northern Circars for the development of technological courses? Is it not a distinct advantage to develop all the technological courses in one and the same place instead of apportioning them between two places?

4-30 p.m. " It has been said that Rajahmundry has hoary literary traditions about it, so also many other places. But we are not considering them now. We are building a new university to suit the needs of the present generation. For that Vizagapatam is as suitable in certain directions as and more suitable in others than Rajahmundry. The climate of Vizagapatam is certainly better than that of Rajahmundry. A good climate is very essential to enable the students to make full use of the laboratories and libraries even during the summer months. It is very difficult if not absolutely impossible for research students to work in Rajahmundry during summer.

" Although it is possible to develop technology in one place and arts and sciences in another, I think it would be financially if not educationally also

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advantageous if both of them are developed in one and the same place. There is a good deal of common ground between technological and scientific studies. Take for instance applied chemistry. The researches in chemistry will be very useful for applied chemistry. I can understand the case of Anantapur. If you have to satisfy them, as you cannot develop technology there, you can have arts and sciences alone there. But if in the Northern Circars itself you can find a place where both arts and sciences and technological studies could be developed together, why not prefer that to another place where these could not be developed? I am not one of those who maintain that it is absolutely necessary that all these should go together. But if it is possible, it is certainly much better to concentrate at one place. When it is possible to develop both the arts and sciences and the technological subjects at Vizagapatam I prefer Vizagapatam to Rajahmundry since I see no counter-advantage in favour of Rajahmundry."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, I was surprised to note the hon. Member for the University blowing hot and cold over this question of concentration. He is in favour of Vizagapatam and he is also in favour of Rajahmundry. The vote of the House has shown it beyond doubt that the vast majority are in favour of concentration of honours and post-graduate courses at one place. Then, let us have concentration at Vizagapatam. The hon. Minister gave as one of his reasons for the choice a better climate and healthier surroundings; I should say that no less important is the ground of economy. With the splendid harbour growing there, it will be a valuable aid for the study of marine engineering. The same plants and laboratories used for the purpose of technological studies can be used also for the purpose of teaching certain scientific subjects. It will be economical to have one and the same kind of equipment for both. The plants, workshops, etc., can serve the teaching of science also. The hon. Member for the University spoke of certain reasons which induced him to support Rajahmundry. The hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi spoke of the dilapidated buildings at Rajahmundry; but that only shows their antiquity and the great use to which those buildings must have been put. Both for reasons of the excellent climate and on grounds of economy I think we may vote for Vizagapatam in preference to Rajahmundry. The hon. Member for the University said that the University should not confine itself to the technological studies alone. I quite agree with him that the University should promote liberal culture and train the intellect and reasoning capacities. It must not over-emphasize the utilitarian aspect of university life and education. But the examples he gave are not exactly to the point. Oxford and Cambridge will never emphasize the technological side of their studies. On the other hand, even in the new Universities of Birmingham and Leeds, side by side with the technological studies they make provision for arts and sciences. And I am sure that the hon. Minister will not confine his attention to arts and sciences alone, but will also develop the cultural side of education. Unless this is done, the new University will not promote the cultural traditions of Andhra desa. He made another suggestion which appeared to me to be very sound. A separate university for the Andhra desa was established with the object of preserving, cultivating and developing the special Andhra culture. It was only with that main object that a new university on a linguistic basis was established. The Madras University was not able to make provision for the promotion of this distinct Andhra culture. When that is the case I do not

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understand the statement that all colleges outside the unitary university should be affiliated to the Madras University. The hon. the Minister for Education will kindly see that, besides the technological studies and arts and sciences at the headquarters, he makes provision for an external side to the new university, so that like the London University it may also discharge the affiliating functions. If the hon. Minister assures us that the new university, besides provision for the cultivation of arts, sciences and technological studies, will also make provision for the promotion of Andhra culture, and that no attempt will be made to hand over the colleges to the Madras University but that they would somehow or other be tacked on to the Andhra University, I think the apprehensions of the House will be allayed and the new university with the concentration of its higher courses at Vizagapatam will function very satisfactorily."

* Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think the wholesome rule that a person who makes a promise must honour it applies not only to individuals, but even more so to Governments. I want to ask the hon. Dr. Subbarayan whether he did or did not say that he was prepared to adopt whatever place that might be recommended by the members of the Telugu districts and that he was prepared to accept their recommendation and act up to it. I am not referring to the minute of dissent which he wrote to the report of the committee, but to what he said before the appointment of the committee. I should like to know whether it is impossible to give effect to the recommendations of the committee, to concentrate on arts at Anantapur and on the technological side at Vizagapatam. Reference was made to the press communiqué recently issued. And if I followed the hon. Member the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University correctly, he created in my mind a doubt whether the Government would be prepared to act up to what was given expression to in that communiqué. Plainly I should like to know whether the hon. Minister will make himself responsible for permission being given to all the other colleges elsewhere to dissociate themselves from the Andhra University and be affiliated to the Madras University. I should like to know from the Government whether so far as they are concerned they will try to have that view accepted by the House."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" Sir, I did not want to intervene in this debate, but seeing that so many hon. Members have been talking about Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry I wanted to see where Vizagapatam was. If it is the idea to abandon the federal type of the university and have a unitary type of university like the Annamalai University, we shall have to alter the scheme of the Act. If the university is to be of the unitary type and possess also in addition the affiliating functions, then its location should be at a central place. I find that Vizagapatam is not at the centre of Andhra desa. (The hon. Member had a copy of the map in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Guide.)"

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi :—" Is my hon. Friend referring to a document not placed on the Council table ? "

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I am referring to a guide, a safe guide, to show that, if a selection is to be made between Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam, the former is a more central place."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether it is drawn to scale ? " (Laughter.)

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* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" It is not a matter for joke; it is a very serious matter. (Hear, hear.) The Andhra University must have a very suitable centre. Suppose we have to decide the question of the centre of the Madras University, will you select Mangalore as centre? (Laughter.)

" To have selected Anantapur is really a joke on the part of the Select Committee. I think the selection of Vizagapatam is a greater joke than that of Anantapur. . . ."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" A point of order, Sir. I want to ask your ruling whether the hon. Member can say that the report of the Select Committee of this House is a joke." 4-45 p.m.

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I think it was a joke and it is now. I want to know if it is not a joke to select Vizagapatam as the centre."

* The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member will not be in order to reflect upon the vote of the House. But in this case it is not the vote of the House that is referred to. "

(A voice :—" He was a member of the Select Committee.")

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I was not a member of the Committee. I think what is really in the mind of the hon. Minister is to scrap the Andhra University Act and to have a new University altogether of a new type in Vizagapatam. Let him have it; if he has money that can be spared, if Vizagapatam can spare, as Annamalai, Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs, and if Government can spare Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs let us have an University at Vizagapatam. If the fundamental principle of the Andhra University Act is to have only one centre, I have to select Rajahmundry. Between Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry should be preferred. I will go further and say that between Rajahmundry and Bezwada, Bezwada should be the centre—never mind at what cost."

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar raised the question whether the Government should not keep their promise. The Government had kept their promise. It is wrong to say that the Government promised that they would accept the verdict of the Select Committee. What I said was—I even now maintain it—that, if the Andhra Members came to an unanimous conclusion, I would accept that decision. But that, I find after two years, has not been found possible and that is the reason why I have come with my own amendment of Vizagapatam. If he had read the report of the Select Committee, he would have found that, in my dissenting minute, I even then said that I did not accept the decision of the Select Committee with regard to the choice of Anantapur as a centre. My hon. Friend knew, as well as I do, when he was my hon. Colleague on this side of the House, that from that time I have maintained that we should accept the decision of the Andhras as a whole. If they cannot come to a decision, the Government should find a solution. The present Government are trying to find a solution of the very tangled problem. The second question asked was. . . ."

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—" Mr. President, Sir, a point of order. It is whether the hon. the Minister who is the mover of an amendment to the clause just before the House is entitled to speak a second time on the same amendment."

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member was not in the House when I stated that the hon. Member's amendment became a substantive motion."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Another question which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, very pertinently asked was whether the Government stick to their communiqué which was issued. That was not the final opinion of the Government. If he had read the communiqué aright, he would have found that it was to elicit opinion from all gentlemen concerned in the development of the Andhra University what should the ideal be which the Government should work up to. I feel as a Member of the Government that the ideal to work up to should be a unitary type of University. But many Andhra gentlemen feel that they have cultural unity of their own which ought not to be disturbed and that the Andhra colleges should have the benefit of being affiliated to the Andhra University. It is because I accepted that principle of the Andhras that I did not bring a Bill of my own but I had to move amendments to bring about at least concentration in one centre, i.e., Vizagapatam and to continue the other colleges in the Andhra desa being affiliated to the Andhra University. There is also the Bill of Mr. Nagan Gowda wherein he would like that Bellary should go out. There is also the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu that Chittoor should be excluded. I have heard from some gentlemen that all the Ceded districts should be excluded from the purview of the Andhra University. I am willing to consider the Bill of Mr. Nagan Gowda on its merits so that, if the Ceded districts' opinion is such that they would like to continue to be affiliated to the Madras University rather than the Andhra University, I am sure that will be accepted also by other Andhra members because I do not think they want to force anybody to remain within the new Andhra University."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I move that the question be put."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the question be put."

The motion was put and carried.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I put the amendment of Mr. Ramasomayajulu to the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister to the vote of the House, to substitute the word ' Rajahmundry ' for ' Vizagapatam '."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
5. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
8. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
9. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
10. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
11. ,, Mothay Narayana Rao.
12. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
13. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
16. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
18. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
19. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
20. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
22. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
23. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
24. ,, Ramnath Goenka.
25. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
26. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
27. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
28. ,, P. Siva Rao.

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Noes:

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
2. „ Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*
3. „ Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E.
4. „ Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. „ Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. „ Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. „ C. A. Souter.
12. „ S. H. Slater.
13. „ A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. „ C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E.
15. „ V. Ch. John.
16. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. „ Syed Tajudin Sahib.
18. „ H. B. Ari Gowder.
19. „ A. Balakrishna Shetty.
20. „ J. Bheemayya.
21. „ J. A. Davis.
22. „ R. Foulkes.
23. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. „ Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
25. „ Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
27. Mr. Daniel Thomas.
28. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
29. Mr. K. Krishnan.
30. „ N. Siva Raj.
31. „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
32. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
33. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
34. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
35. „ S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
37. Mr. W. E. Smith.
38. „ F. E. James.
39. „ R. J. C. Robertson.
40. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
41. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
42. Zamindar of Kallikotta.
43. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
44. „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
45. „ Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
46. „ K. R. Karant.
47. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
48. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
49. „ K. P. Raman Menon.
50. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi.
51. Sir A. P. Patro.
52. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
53. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
54. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
55. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
56. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
57. Mr. Khadir Mohidin Sahib.
58. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
59. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
60. Rao Bahadur F. Muniswami Nayudu.
61. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
62. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
63. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
64. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Neutral.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E.
2. Mr. S. Venkiah.
3. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
4. Mr. C. R. Reddi.
5. „ G. R. Premayya.
6. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
7. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
9. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

Ayes 28. Noes 64. Neutral 9.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister is for the consideration of the House. While discussing that amendment the relative merits of Bezwada, Anantapur and Vizagapatam are for the consideration of the House.

"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 a.m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 998 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 13 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1816, Development, dated 18th December 1925.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from H. TIREMAN, Esq., C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, dated the 30th November 1925, Ref. No. 7215/25-2.

[Disafforestation—Pallalakuppam Extension—Assignment—North Arcot.]

I submit for the approval of Government and publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* a draft notification under section 24 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 for the disafforestation of a portion (measuring 413·40 acres) of the Pallalakuppam Extension reserved forest in the North Arcot district, which was constituted under G.O. No. 288, Revenue, dated 4th April 1901.

2. It is proposed to disafforest the area in order to provide lands and house-site for an Adi-Dravida settlement in the Gudiyattam taluk. The total area of the reserve is 5,883 acres, of which an extent of 1,380 acres is under Panchayat management. The area proposed for disafforestation lies outside the Panchayat area.

3. The whole reserve has been placed in Class III under Mr. Whitehead's classification. The Rev. Mr. Kuechle of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Ambur applied to the Collector for the assignment of some lands for the settlement of Adi-Dravidas in the Gudiyattam taluk and the Collector has recommended the disafforestation of the block now proposed as there is no suitable lands for the proposed settlement anywhere else in the taluk. The area contains very poor tree growth and is suitable for cultivation and formation of a settlement. The tree growth will be disposed of by the Revenue Department under the darkhast rules. The Conservator supports the proposal and I agree.

Order—No. 1816, *Development, dated* 18*th December* 1925.

The draft notification has been approved and published in notification No. 384, dated 10th December 1925, on page 2384 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette,* dated 15th December 1924.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1609 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at th meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 24 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 1st December 1927, *No.* 67/27-*C*-3.

[*Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 12893-D/27-1, dated 29th August 1927.]

[Reservoir across Seethapalli vagu above Ramayyapetta village—Investigation.]

The Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, brings to notice that the investigation of the above scheme has not yet been completed as the two overseers sanctioned in G.O. No. 1919 I., dated 9th December 1926, did not work for the full period of three months sanctioned on account of rains. It is reported that one of them worked for one and a half months and the other for two months and four days and that it is not possible to complete the investigation within the remaining period of sanction.

A copy of the Subdivisional Officer's letter No. 711-E., dated 29th July 1927, which gives the details of the work already done and yet to be done is sent herewith.

2. In the above circumstances, the Superintending Engineer requests sanction to the entertainment of 2 overseers and 14 lascars for a period of four months (1st February to the end of May 1928) to complete the work. I recommend the Superintending Engineer's proposal.

3. *Funds.*—The extra cost during the current year will be met from the existing provision under "41. e. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—Establishment." The cost of the establishment for 1928–29 will be debited to the head "15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues—Miscellaneous expenditure—Establishment" with reference to G.O. No. 2508 I., dated 1st November 1927.

Enclosure

Letter from the Subdivisional Officer, Rajahmundry, to the Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern Division, Dowlaishweram, dated 29th July 1927, *No.* 711-*E.*

[Preliminary expenses in connexion with the proposed investigation of the Project—Reservoir of Seethapalli vagu above Ramanayapetta village.]

The works so far done are—

(1) A site survey of the proposed dam site with spot levels.

(2) A contour along 280 taking the bed level of the vagu at the dam site to be 8,000 has been taken up to 10,000 feet on the left side and 15,000 feet on the right side commencing from the dam site.

(3) A dozen of trial borings on the left side of the vagu at the dam site.

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The dam site is at 9/6-7 of the Chodavaram-Devipatnam Road and from the fly levels already recorded in L-F, Book 236, pages 80 to 93, by the Tank Restoration Scheme Division Party, it is seen that the contour 280 will touch the C-B road between 5/5 and 5/6 and the bed of Seethapalli vagu opposite Mosurumille a village near 4/5-6 of C-B road. The contour has to go traversing the course of Korrigedda near Velagapalli for some distance and then meet Seethapalli vagu near Mosurumille. The whole traverse of the contour will be about 15 miles of which only a distance of 4½ miles has, by now, been finished. To do this 4½ miles, it has taken 2 overseers for 6 weeks and 1 for 3 weeks, i.e., a total of 15 weeks' work of an overseer. The sanctioned period is 3 months for 2 overseers or the work of 24 weeks of 1 overseer.

The minimum works that have still to be done are (1) to finish up the contour and take at least four cross sections, (2) boring operations in the sandy bed of the vagu and (3) digging trenches on either slopes to expose the rocky surface. The contour and cross sections have to be taken after clearing away thick thorny jungles at most of the places and this naturally takes much time. The 9 weeks work of an overseer still left under the existing sanction is quite insufficient. It will take at least four months more for 2 overseers to finish the taking of contour and cross sections. During that period the boring operations and digging of trenches will also be completed.

Till now, apart from the establishment charges paid for the pay and travelling allowance of the overseers and pay of the boring maistri and lascars employed, the expenditure incurred by me is Rs. 180 detailed as follows :—

	RS.
(1) For boring operations, etc.	50
(2) For clearing jungle	130
Total ...	180

Since suitable boring tools are not available I propose to indent for a complete 4 inches set from the Industries Department. The charges of hire and working for a couple of months will come to Rs. 400. The Industries Department will send their own maistri free of any further charge apart from the hire.

I am submitting herewith a revised estimate for Rs. 1,280 explaining the circumstances necessitating the revision in the report, for favour of an early sanction.

Further, I request that Government sanction may be obtained for retaining the services of 2 overseers and 14 lascars for a further period of four months. The work has to be resumed in the month of February 1928 in order to get the maximum outturn possible. A grant of Rs. 480 under 15-A. Irrigation—Mino may kindly be applied for 1927–28.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1020 asked by Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 33 supra.]

Statement of lapsed deposits on 31st March 1928.

District.	Revenue deposits.			Criminal Court deposits.			Civil Court deposits.			Other deposits—Deposits for work done for public bodies.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	3,514	13	8	345	9	4	6,291	8	7	..		
Vizagapatam ..	3,120	12	3	421	15	0	5,022	1	1	..		
Godavari East ..	9,627	5	10	2,032	0	3	7,238	0	2	..		
Godavari West ..	4,409	11	8	43	6	9	5,504	12	3	..		
Kistna	4,012	12	0	5,530	12	4	8,665	9	11	3	2	10
Guntur	5,838	0	3	475	11	3	6,636	9	5	4	6	2
Nellore	3,324	15	7	160	9	1	4,629	2	0	1	12	0
Cuddapah	1,970	13	5	560	4	4	2,675	2	0	94	8	9
Anantapur	336	2	8	76	10	9	1,137	5	5	..		
Bellary	1,334	11	0	94	6	0	1,383	15	2	0	4	0
Kurnool	513	0	9	240	8	2	808	14	5	..		
Chingleput	2,865	9	9	66	10	0	28,664	3	9	0	3	6
Chittoor	1,612	12	10	266	0	0	3,665	10	0	..		
North Arcot	6,932	5	10	662	15	11	9,546	14	7	0	8	6
South Arcot	3,599	13	2	358	0	0	9,856	14	0	..		
Tanjore	11,902	9	0	795	0	10	49,955	2	7	..		
Trichinopoly . ..	3,968	8	9	646	4	8	10,386	9	10	..		
Madura	1,04,709	8	2	864	4	9	6,965	4	9	..		
Ramnad	6,901	11	2	442	3	3	293	9	9	0	9	8
Tinnevelly	3,475	8	8	2,200	2	0	19,070	1	9	535	6	4
Coimbatore	1,944	9	3	1,909	12	6	23,942	5	6	..		
The Nilgiris	158	0	4	11	0	0	1,226	3	0	..		
Salem	2,823	15	6	534	6	6	4,567	9	2	..		
South Kanara ..	2,568	4	9	418	3	7	14,256	0	5	0	10	0
Malabar	23	5	8	33	5	0	21,323	1	7	..		
Presidency . ..							2,001	14	6 *	..		
Total ..	1,91,489	13	11	19,190	2	3	2,55,714	9	7	7,641	7	9

	RS.	A.	P.
* High Court, Original branch	18	7	4
High Court, Appellate branch	200	0	0
City Civil Court deposits	1,783	7	2
Total ..	2,001	14	6

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Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1032 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 42 supra.]

Statement showing the number of elementary schools for girls in each district in the Madras Presidency in 1927-28.

Ganjam	116	Tanjore	188
Vizagapatam	162	Trichinopoly	123
Godavari East	184	Madura	219
Godavari West	133	Ramnad	163
Kistna	171	Tinnevelly	234
Guntur	314	Coimbatore	132
Kurnool	121	Salem	134
Bellary	97	The Nilgiris	17
Anantapur	110	Malabar	437
Cuddapah	90	South Kanara	77
Nellore	183	Ganjam Agency	3
Madras	91	Vizagapatam Agency	12
Chingleput	130	Godavari East Agency	5
North Arcot	157		
Chittoor	92		4,044
South Arcot	149		

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1037-A asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 46 supra.]

Summary of the orders passed on the recommendations of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council on the subject of Venereal Diseases.

(1) *Appointment of a Specialist Officer.*—The Government have sanctioned the appointment of a Specialist in Venereal Diseases for a period of three years to organize and supervise anti-venereal work in this Presidency. The officer selected for the post is expected to take charge shortly.

(2) *Control of the sale of Salvarsan by the passing of a Poisons or Pharmacy Act.*—The Government did not consider it necessary at present to undertake legislation to control the sale of Salvarsan.

(3) *Recommendation regarding the Mercantile Marine.*—The Government have approved of the proposals—

(i) for the supply to the Port Health Officer for distribution to captains of ships of leaflets giving detailed information as to the facilities available for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; and

(ii) for the issue to each patient, when he leaves the treatment centre, of a case record card containing full details of the treatment given and of any bacteriological tests carried out and their results.

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(4) *Educational.*—(i) Inclusion of instruction in biology and its application to social hygiene in the curriculum of college students and for the course on "The Theory and Practice of Education."

(ii) Use of the films "The gift of life" and "Youth and life" for instructional purposes.

(iii) Fostering of co-operation between parents and teachers in the training of children.

The recommendations on these subjects have been brought to the notice of the Madras and Andhra Universities.

(iv) Grant of scholarships to teachers to study social hygiene in England. The question will be considered in connexion with the scheme of anti-venereal work to be organized by the Specialist in Venereal Diseases.

(5) *Public enlightenment on social hygiene.*—The Government have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 500 for the current year for the issue of suitable literature on social hygiene. This work is undertaken by the Propaganda section of the Office of the Director of Public Health.

(6) *Legislation* (1) *to safeguard the interests of the adopted child and* (2) *to make it illegal for any third party of either sex to benefit from the proceeds of prostitution.*—The Government considered that legislation in regard to item (1) was a matter for consideration by the Government of India. Item (2) is provided for in the non-official Bill on the subject which has been referred to a Select Committee; the Government did not therefore consider it necessary to take separate action on the matter.

(7) *Employment of Women Police in Madras.*—The Government did not consider it necessary or possible to employ women police at present.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1047 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929 page 54 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2211, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.

READ—the following paper :—

Reference from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, B No. 5414/28-1, *dated 27th August* 1928.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. VERNON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI Avargal, M.A., Collector of North Arcot, dated the 12th August 1928, R.O.C. No. E-3-3191/27.

I submit herewith the memorial from Andi Goundan of Vada Alapurandan, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. The memorialist questions the action of the Revenue authorities in the disposal

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of the land comprising the Nedungal reserve which has been disforested and requests that the entire area measuring about 928 acres lying within the limits of Nedungal, Elanirkunram and Vada Alapurandan villages may be assigned to him and his party.

2. I shall meet briefly the several allegations made in the memorial.

Paragraph 3 (*a*) *of the memorial.*—I enclose a copy of my proceedings, dated 3rd April 1928, which contains my orders regarding the disposal of the disforested block. It will be observed from it that only an extent of 213·20 acres was thrown open for sale in auction against the total cultivable area of 1,258·83 acres. 145·92 acres have so far been sold and 67·28 acres remain to be sold. The sale was quite proper and in accordance with the original scheme and the orders contained in paragraph 1 of the B.P. No. 5258 (Confidential), dated 12th September 1927.

Paragraph 3 (*b*) *of the memorial.*—The allegation that about 600 acres are proposed to be assigned to certain Christian missionaries is false and vexatious. There is no such proposal and no application has been received from any missionary to that effect. An extent of 685·29 acres has been set apart for depressed classes and it is proposed to assign this only to bona fide settlers in the colony. Rev. Father Paul, a Catholic missionary of Wandiwash, interests himself in the scheme in trying to settle some landless Adi-Dravidas, Christian and non-Christian, in the disforested block. The lands are to be assigned directly to the Adi-Dravida settlers themselves under the usual conditions of non-alienation. Father Paul's efforts are in the direction of helping the settlement but he is not to get even a cent of land in this block.

Paragraph 3 (*c*) *of the memorial.*—This statement is baseless. Paragraph 1 of B.P. No. 5258, dated the 12th September 1927, proves that. A perusal of Mr. Sitaramayya's report D. Dis. No. 11-L.D.-3/21, dated the 28th March 1921, to the Chief Conservator of Forests will show that the object of disforestation was to render the land available for sale after setting apart sufficient area for the depressed classes. There are 185 landless depressed class families in and around the villages comprised in the disforested block and the extent of 685·29 acres set apart for them is, I submit, barely sufficient to meet their legitimate requirements. The memorialist's assertion that an unreasonably large extent has been reserved for that community is again false.

Paragraph 3 (*d*) *of the memorial.*—There was no need to make a statement of the disposal of the land to the petitioner. Thinking that he was a representative of the caste Hindus who are to get a portion of the disforested area, and anticipating trouble from him later on, I invited Andi Goundan to help me with his suggestions in the disposal of the block intended for the caste Hindus. At his instance a compact block of 360·34 acres in Vada Alapurandan and Elanirkunram villages was marked off for the caste Hindu settlers. This is more than half the area set apart for Adi-Dravidas. Andi Goundan at first held out for at least 500 acres. This was refused since it meant depriving the Adi-Dravidas of their legitimate share. He ended by asking for 928 acres. This request was refused.

Paragraph 3 (*e*) *of the memorial.*—S. Nos. 426 and 427 of Elanirkunram village are registered as 'cheri site'. They were never intended for members of the caste Hindus and the complaint that they have now been allotted as house-site for the depressed classes is frivolous.

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Paragraphs 3 (*f*) *to* (*h*) *and* 4 *of the memorial.*—It is a gross exaggeration to say that 200 ryots laboured hard and underwent untold sufferings to bring the land to the present cultivable condition. Beyond the constant agitation for land, there is no evidence to show that he or his party made earnest endeavours, at any time, to clear the land of tree growth. On the other hand, considerable difficulty was experienced by the officers of the Forest department in disposing of the tree growth before disforestation. The right to remove the growth from the entire block of 1,802 acres was at first sold in auction for Rs. 1,500 to Andi Goundan. But finding the bid low, the District Forest Officer held a re-sale in lots at which Andi Goundan and some others purchased the right of removal for an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,164–12–0. Though sufficient time was allowed for the removal the auction purchasers cleared only 1,105 acres leaving 697 acres uncleared In this state the reserve was disforested. This was all the clearance effected by Andi Goundan and his party and it cannot be regarded as anything done in the interests of Government to push through the assignment work. When I inspected the block in December last, I found that the area has become practically covered again with bushes and thorny growth and that a reclearance is necessary before bringing it under plough. The clearance by Andi Goundan and his party has been only superficial and his so-called reclamation of the area is a myth. Notwithstanding, I have set apart an extent of 360·34 acres for assignment free, to the local caste Hindus in consideration of the assurance given to them by the District Forest Officer in 1921. Instead of accepting this offer Andi Goundan insists upon all the lands within the limits of Nedungal, Elanirkunram and Vada Alapurandan measuring about 928 acres being assigned to him and to his party, cancelling if necessary the sales of the plots already held in auction. This demand is wholly unjustifiable and should, I submit, be refused. Andi Goundan's insinuation that I have been actuated by motives of religion in the disposal of the block is, I submit, unfair. The distribution of the area was in strict conformity with the directions of the Board conveyed in its Proceedings Routine No. 5258, (Confdl.), dated the 12th September 1927. On account of this single man's obstructive tactics for the past two years, it has not been possible to make any headway in establishing this much-needed settlement.

Reference—B. No. 5414/28-1, *Land Revenue and Settlement, dated* 27*th August* 1928.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Collector's report answers the contentions raised by the memorialist.

3. The Collector has set apart 360·34 acres for free assignment to the caste Hindus. In the circumstances the memorialist's request for assignment of about 928 acres of land is wholly unjustifiable and deserves no consideration.

B. G. Holdsworth,
Secretary.

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Order—No. 2211, *Revenue, dated* 25*th September* 1928.

In his petition to the Government, dated 20th July 1928, M.R.Ry. Andi Goundan, a ryot of Vada Alapurandan in Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, has made several allegations concerning the disposal of the Nedungal disafforested block. The Government have enquired into these allegations.

2. The main contention of the petitioner is that he and two hundred other ryots of the village cleared the Nedungal Forest at great cost and labour on the assurance of the local officers that the land would after reclamation be assigned to them free of cost. The petitioner has therefore asked that he and his party should be assigned the whole tract between Nedungal, Elanirkunram and Vada Alapurandan measuring in all about 928 acres. It is reported that prior to disafforestation the right to remove tree growth from the entire block was sold in auction to the petitioner and some others and that the auction purchasers cleared only 1,105 acres leaving 697 acres uncleared. When the block was inspected by the Collector in December last he found that the area was almost covered with bushes and thorny growth and that a re-clearance was necessary before it could be brought under the plough. The facts therefore do not support the contention that the land was cleared at great expense and labour. In accordance, however, with the general instructions issued by the Government in August 1927 after a thorough examination of the case and a consideration of the statement made to the ryots by the District Forest Officer, the Collector has reserved for assignment to the caste Hindus 392·52 acres out of 1,258·83 acres in the block and 97·08 acres in the neighbourhood. The Government consider this allotment fair and equitable. The Collector's action in having ordered the sale in auction of 177·03 acres was proper and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government.

3. The allegation that Christian Missionaries who are not residents of the locality are to be given 600 acres is unfounded. An extent of 685·29 acres has been reserved for depressed classes, Christian and non-Christian, and is to be assigned only to bona fide settlers from the adjoining villages. The Government do not consider that the extent reserved for the depressed classes is excessive having regard to their needs.

4. With reference to the allegation that S. Nos. 426 and 427 of Elanirkunram were set apart for 'village-site', the petitioner is informed that the survey numbers are registered as 'cheri-site' and were never intended for caste Hindus.

5. In these circumstances the Government see no reason to interfere on behalf of the petitioner.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary to Government

Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1050 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 56 supra.]

Q. (a) Whether it is a fact that the Hissa eri of Matam village, Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district, is irrigating wet double-crop lands of Matam and Isakolathur villages.

(a) The Hissa eri of Matam village, Wandiwash taluk, irrigates an extent of 6·84 acres of double-crop lands (wet) in Matam and 26 cents in Isakolathur village.

(b) Whether it is a fact that the supply from this eri is insufficient and whether Government on the petitions of the ryots promised to repair the tank and asked the ryots to remove the prickly-pear on the bund of the eri.

(b) The tank in its present condition can hold five months' supply at a time which is its registered capacity. The supply from the tank cannot, therefore, be said to be insufficient for irrigation.

The ayacutdars were asked to remove the prickly-pear from the tank bund to facilitate the execution of repair to the bund for which an estimate for Rs. 2,260 has been prepared.

(c) Whether it is a fact that the ryots cleared the bunds accordingly at a cost of about Rs 500.

(c) The ryots did not remove the prickly-pear from the tank bund under kudimaramat in response to the notice issued to them. An estimate for Rs. 490 for the removal of prickly-pear was therefore sanctioned for execution in the current year at the cost of the ayacutdars. The amount has been collected from the ryots and the work is being executed by a contractor under the supervision of the Minor Irrigation staff.

(d) Whether it is a fact that it is proposed to assign the foreshore lands in the same survey No. 124/2 to Adi-Dravidas and whether the caste ryots have protested against such exclusive assignment.

(d) Some of the Adi-Dravidas of Isakolathur applied for the assignment of about 50 acres of foreshore lands in S. No. 124/2 classed as tank poramboke and they were informed that no portion of the field would be assigned to them and that they might apply for other lands reserved for them.

(e) Whether it is a fact that a number of darkhast applications were dismissed in previous years for the same land and if so whether the applicants were caste ryots and the reasons why they were dismissed.

(e) Applications for the assignment of the field received in previous years (from Adi-Dravidas and caste ryots) were rejected for the reason that the land was required for the tank.

Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1053 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 57 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2818, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1928.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Secretary, East Godavari District Association, dated 17th November 1928, No. 55.

Order.

In his letter read above the Secretary of the East Godavari District Association has drawn attention to the difference in the rate at which enhanced water-cess is levied when water is taken irregularly for the irrigation on the one hand of proprietary lands and on the other hand of ryotwari wet lands. He states that the enhanced water-cess levied for the irregular irrigation of ryotwari wet land is greater than the corresponding cess charged for the irregular irrigation of a proprietary land. This difference follows inevitably from the difference in the character of these two classes of land. The basis of the enhanced charge for water is in either case the rate which the ryot would pay to Government if he irrigated his land with due authority. In the case of a ryotwari holder of wet land this rate is the appropriate wet assessment, as fixed at the settlement; in the case of a ryot in a proprietary estate it is the prescribed water-rate. The Association seems to overlook the fact that the ryot in a proprietary estate has to pay this water-rate to the Government in addition to the rent which he has to pay to the proprietor. The assessment on a ryotwari wet land is the commuted money value of a share of the produce of the land, and though the facility for irrigation which the land possesses may be one of the many factors which determine the rate of the assessment, it is not correct to say that a specific charge for water forms one item of the assessment. The suggestion therefore made by the Secretary of the Association that the charge for water should be detached from the assessment is based on a misapprehension of the principles on which the assessment on ryotwari lands is fixed. The object of the rules on page 28 of Board's Standing Order, Volume II, to which attention was drawn in the answer to question No. 532, is to prevent the taking of water for irrigation unauthorizedly and if, as suggested by the Association, the rates of penal charge are reduced in the case of ryotwari wet lands, the inevitable tendency will be an increase of irregular irrigation. In these circumstances the Government are of opinion that it is neither expedient nor desirable to alter the principle of the rules on the subject.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. Pate,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, East Godavari District Association, Cocanada.

Copy to the Board of Revenue.

28th January 1929]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1059 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 60 supra.]

From the Collector of North Arcot, dated the 8*th December* 1928, *No. R.O.C. F*-2-14735/28.

There is a small temple in S. No. 227 classed unassessed waste and measuring 13·25 acres of Santhavasal village, Polur taluk. The temple in question known as 'Paliamman temple' consists of two rooms constructed on a rock 12' above the ground level reached by a flight of steps. One room is used as temple and the other as a resting place by the people who stay there at nights during the festival season. The two rooms cover an area of 624 square links which is less than one cent.

The temple is no doubt an old one and worshippers resort to it in large numbers on festival occasions. On ordinary days only 4 or 5 persons are said to attend the temple for worship. A pujari appointed by the villagers (people of Santhavasal) renders service in the temple, performing pooja and lighting. In the months of March, April, a festival is conducted for 15 days and the expenditure is met from public subscriptions in the village.

2. (*a*) It is proposed to enlarge the temple at a cost of Rs. 1,000. This has to be raised by subscriptions alone; no attempt has yet been made to raise it and there is little or no money on hand at present to start the work.

(*b*) With the object of reconstructing the temple the villagers of their own accord quarried in January last 83 cart-loads of cut stones in the same field without obtaining a permit from the tahsildar as required by rules. This was brought to notice and the assistant tahsildar then working in that taluk inspected the site and found that the quarrying was for the reconstruction of the temple and that there was no dishonesty since an application for permit to quarry stones had been sent to the tahsildar through the village munsif a few days previously. It may be mentioned here that mere application was not sufficient; the villagers should have waited until they received formal permission to quarry and should have paid the seigniorage due on the metal quarried.

(*c*) The assistant tahsildar directed, therefore, that seigniorage fees at 2 annas per cart-load or Rs. 10-6-0 for 83 cart-loads quarried should be paid by Krishna Goundan and two others who were responsible for the quarrying and ordered that if the amount was not paid steps would be taken to prosecute them for quarrying without actually obtaining a permit and that a permit should be obtained beforehand, if further quarrying for the temple was desired. It is against this order that the ryots feel aggrieved.

(*d*) S. No. 227 is solely at the disposal of Government. The State has full right to minerals in it. The temple in question though situated in it occupies only a cent out of the total extent of 13·25 acres as stated above. If it is to be reconstructed on a larger extent previous permission of Government is necessary for the occupation of additional area. Under Board's Standing Order No. 25, paragraph 19 (4), the public may be allowed to quarry free of charge in lands at the disposal of Government for bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes; quarrying for other than bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes is subject to payment of seigniorage fees. The quarrying in this case is for the construction of a temple and it cannot under the rules be allowed free of charge. The levy of seigniorage fees of Rs. 10-6-0 for 83 cart-loads by the tahsildar is, I submit, quite proper. The field or any portion of it was at no time classed as temple poramboke.

[28th January 1929

Appendix X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1067 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 65 supra.]

(*a*) The total number of Forest Rangers in service during the last five years—

1924	235
1925	232
1926	226
1927	226
1928	211

(*b*) The number of Forest Rangers who died whilst still in service or within three years of their retirement during the last five years—

1923–24	2
1924–25	3
1925–26	2
1926–27	3
1927–28	3
Total ...	13

(*c*) *The average period of sick leave availed of by each ranger during the last five years.*—Three months and 10 days during the five years. It does not necessarily follow, however, that every ranger took some sick leave during that period.

(*d*) *The average period of service put in by the rangers who retired or died in service during the last five years.*—The average service put in by the rangers who retired was 26 years 7 months and 16 days.

The average service put in by the rangers who died was 17 years 7 months and 10 days.

Appendix XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1068 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 65 supra.]

Q.—Will the Hon'ble the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that an admitted right of way that was long in use in Odugathur Reserve Forest (North Arcot district) for cattle and men was suddenly closed in March last and whether even "permitted" cattle were thus not able to enter the forest;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that permission to take manure leaves is not given in this Reserve, even under the usual conditions;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that in Forests under Panchayat management in the same district removal of manure leaves is permitted;

(*d*) whether the affected ryots belonging to several villages appealed to the Conservator of Forests for justice and whether they even telegraphed for immediate redress of grievances; and

(*e*) what action has been taken by the Conservator in this matter?

A.—(*a*) There is no reserved forest by name Odugathur in North Arcot district. The path referred to is apparently the one running

Reserve Forest. This path passes through Coupe V of Agaram Fuel Felling Series closed for grazing since 1927–28 for a period of six years with reference to the prescriptions of the working plan. It is not a right of way.

(b) Yes. The reserved forests have been closed to the cutting of manure leaves since 1st April 1919.

(c) Yes, subject to the payment of seigniorage rates, removal of manure leaves is permitted in the ryots' forests of this district.

(d) Yes, one petition and one telegram were received by the Conservator.

(e) The petition was forwarded to the District Forest Officer, who after proper enquiry, informed the petitioners that their requests cannot be complied with.

Appendix XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1069 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 65 supra.]

I

Papers referred to :—

Recommendation of the Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 6th January 1927.

The Committee recommended the continuance of the school temporarily for another year.

II

Memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th February 1927.

It has been suggested that the probationary and lower subordinate classes may be transferred back to the Engineering College, Guindy, as there is plenty of accommodation for the classes in the college and as the instruction offered there will be more efficient on account of the better supervision by the Principal and Professors of the College.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to offer his remarks on the suggestion.

III

Reply from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 791 A/26, dated 20th April 1927.

It may first be considered whether the separation of the subordinate engineering classes from the College of Engineering and the opening of an Engineering school at Trichinopoly have tended to increase the efficiency and the popularity of the Engineering school on the one hand and of the College of Engineering on the other. It will also be necessary to consider how far the present proposal to close down the school at Trichinopoly and re-open the classes at Guindy will affect subordinate engineering education and college engineering education.

It seems clear from an examination of the history of this matter that the separation of the probationary and lower subordinate classes from the College of Engineering and the location of the school at Trichinopoly have not tended to increase the efficiency and popularity of the school classes. They have suffered in efficiency owing to insufficient and unsuitable accommodation, defective equipment and lack of play-grounds and hostel facilities. It is also

clear that the increase or decrease in the number of applicants for admission has had little, if any, connexion with the location of the school and cannot be taken as an indication of the popularity or otherwise of the institution in a particular locality. As an illustration of this point it may be mentioned that in 1919 when the Director addressed Government regarding the opening of an Engineering school at Trichinopoly, the number of applicants from the southern districts was 165. In 1923, however, the number of applicants went down to 15—a fact which if taken to have any bearing on the transfer of the school would have to be construed as pointing to the unpopularity of the change of location. The real reason, however, for the fall was more probably the policy of retrenchment introduced by the Public Works Department in 1922. The number of applicants rose from 20 in 1924 to 80 in 1927, the increase being due to the expanding programme of railway construction and Government projects. The conclusion is that the number of applicants depends not on the popularity of the particular institution or its location but on the demand for engineering subordinates.

As to the effect of the transfer of the subordinate classes on the College of Engineering, the Principal who was consulted on the point refers to the report of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee of 1917, paragraph 73, page 66. In this report the Committee have definitely recommended that the ultimate policy of Government should be to eliminate all forms of subordinate education from the colleges. This recommendation was made in the interests of college engineering education as an ultimate policy to be aimed at; but unless we are in a position to provide technical schools sufficiently equipped, staffed and accommodated, it is doubtful whether we should be justified in giving effect to a recommendation adversely affecting the efficiency of the training given to subordinate engineers. The Principal gives four arguments in favour of abolishing the school and re-opening the classes at Guindy. These arguments are

(1) The instruction in the College is likely to be more efficient on account of better staff and equipment.

(2) There is plenty of accommodation at the College.

(3) The retransfer will result in economy due to saving of the rent of the building and pay of the Superintendent and possibly one or more assistants and menials.

(4) The cost of living for students is likely to be not more at Guindy than at Trichinopoly and Guindy is decidedly healthier.

I am inclined to come to the conclusion that these arguments taken into consideration along with the defects of unsuitable accommodation and defective equipment in the Trichinopoly school make the re-opening of the subordinate classes in the College of Engineering very desirable in the interests of subordinate engineering training. It has also to be remembered that a decision to continue the school at Trichinopoly will involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money if the school is to be put on a proper footing.

The suggestion therefore seems to me, to merit favourable consideration.

G.O. Mis. No. 1410, Law (Education), dated 15th July 1927.

Besides the Engineering School at Guindy, the Government maintain two schools of engineering, one at Trichinopoly and the other at Vizagapatam. The two schools are on a temporary footing. Under G.O. No. 1763, Law (Education), dated 20th December 1923, the probationary and the lower subordinate classes were abolished in the Engineering College and they were transferred to the schools of engineering.

28th January 1929]

2. In connexion with the question of the further retention of the engineering school at Trichinopoly it has been brought to the notice of Government that the separation of the subordinate classes from the Engineering College has not tended to increase the efficiency and popularity of the classes and that on the contrary they have suffered in efficiency owing to insufficient and unsuitable accommodation, defective equipment, and lack of play-grounds and hostel facilities. It has been urged on the other hand that the retransfer of the subordinate classes to the college will prove a beneficial measure, as there is plenty of accommodation therein and as the instruction offered in the college will be more efficient on account of the better supervision by the Principal and the Professors.

3. The Government therefore propose to close the school at Trichinopoly with effect from the end of the current school year up to which the existing sanction for the continuance of the school lasts and to transfer the subordinate classes to the college.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to give sufficient notice of the transfer to the students and to the landlord of the building in which the institution is now located. He should submit in due course detailed proposals for giving effect to the transfer, showing the savings that will accrue to the Government under staff, contingencies, supplies and services, etc.

4. The future of the Engineering School, Vizagapatam, is bound up with developments of University policy in the Andhra University area. The school will therefore continue on the existing basis for the present.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to the Finance Department.
,, Public Works Department.
,, Accountant-General.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1079 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 68 supra.]

—	1927–28.		1928–29.	
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure up to June.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Roads	70,17,760	56,62,976	No information.	
Elementary Education	1,17,70,800	1,18,61,391	1,28,10,400	57,89,991
Water-supply (mufassal)	14,97,343	8,95,020	19,76,877	36,185
Water-supply and drainage (Madras City)	8,00,000	..	7,00,000	..
Hospitals	35,11,500	33,73,884	47,27,900	8,22,753
Public Health	13,20,454	13,18,097	16,68,600	3,15,539

Appendix XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1083 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 70 supra.]

Number and name of district and taluk board. (1)	Number of institutions maintained. Ayurveda. (2)	Siddha. (3)	Unani. (4)	Places in which they are working. (5)	Person in charge. (6)	Qualifications. (7)
Arcot, south—						
1. Chidambaram Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Bhuvanagiri	A. Venkatarama Pandit ..	Ayurvedic Vidwat Examination. Government of Mysore.
Chingleput district—						
2. District Board	3	..	..	(Headquarters), Ambathur.	Swami Madavananda ..	Trained in the Sri Narayana Ayurvedic Hospital at Conjeeveram.
	Itinerating.	..	..	Kannigaipair ..	Swami Paramananda ..	Do.
				Utteramerur	Bhavu Vaidyar	Do.
3. Tiruvallur Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Tiruvallur	Suryanarayana Rao ..	Associate, Madras Ayurvedic College.
Coimbatore—						
4. Gopichettipalaiyam ..	1	..	..	Kavundapadi ..	R. Srinivasa Rao	A.M.A.C. (Madras); Bhishagwara. Knows five languages—English, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese.
5. Erode	1	..	..	Chennimalai	P. K. Venkatakrishna Ayyangar.	S.S.L.C.; Bhishagwara.
6. Coimbatore	2	..	..	Madukkarai	D. Srinivasaperumal Raju.	A.B. (All-India); A.M.A.C. (Madras); Bhishagwara. Passed the Text for Ayurveda Bhushanam Examination of the Madras Ayurvedic College.
				Kalayam Palayam ..	C. M. Ramaswami Sarma.	
7. Pollachi	1	..	..	Periapadu	P. Varadarajulu Nayudu.	A.M.A.C. (Madras); Bhishagwara.

Cuddapah—						
8. Cuddapah Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Khajipat	K. Rama Seshacharlu ..	Passed 'Vidwath' Examination in first class.
9. Proddatur Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Kamalapuram ..	T. Ramakrishna Sastri ..	Passed at the Madras Ayurvedic College.
Ganjam—						
10. Berhampur Taluk Board.	2	..	..	Kaviti	T. Rangamannar	Bhishagwara.
				Peddakumidinanpada.		
11. Chicacole Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Amalapadu	K. T. Krishna Rao ..	L.M.P. course, three years; practice of Ayurveda, eight years; son of a reputed Ayurvedic Physician of forty years' experience.
12. Gumsur	1	..	..	Bellugunta	Anandachadra Patro ..	Kaviraj from the Ayurvedic College, Calcutta; L. M. P. of the institution of unipathy (Sakham Ayurveda, Calcutta).
Godavari East—						
13. Cocanada	1	..	..	Atchampeta	G. Suryanarayanamurthi.	A.M.A.C.; Bhishagwara; trained in the school of Indian Medicine.
14. Rajahmundry	1	..	..	Mukteswaram ..	B. Subrahmanyam ..	Bhishagwara; first-class Bhishak of the All-India Ayurvedic Vydiapeta.
15. Peddapuram	2	..	..	Mallapalli	K. Seshavataram	Passed the Ayurvedic in the Andhra Vaidya Sala; ten years' experience as a doctor.
				Nallacheruvu Choultry.	V. Reddi Nayudu ..	Trained by Dr. Chidananda Yogi through the book of Vaidya Chintamani.
Godavari West—						
16. Narasapur	2	..	..	Mogathur	Uddarazu Subbarazu ..	Bhishagwara.
				Loankalakoderu ..	Mokkapati Seetharama Sastri.	Do.
17. Bhimavaram	2	..	..	Elerupadu	Vaddevu Narasimhamurti.	A.M.A.C. (S.S.L.C.); Bhishagwara.
				Viravasaram	Surampudi Chenia Venkata Hanumanula.	S.S.L.C.; Bhishagwara.
18. Ellore	1	..	..	Kamaverapukota ..	Reddi Sitarama Sarma ..	Bhisak and Bhishagwara.
19. Tadapalligudem ..	3	..	..	Ungutur	Tadimeti Hanumantha Rao.	Bhishagwara.
				Peppora	K. Kameswara Rao ..	A.R.A.K.; Vaidya Vidwan.
				Nidamarru	Meandalaperty Venkatasubba Rao.	A.M.A.C. (Madras).
Guntur—						
20. Ongole	1	..	..	Kottapatram	N. Kesavacharlu	Trained in Ayurvedic College.
21. Sattenapalle	1	..	..	Siripuram	T. Koteswara Rao ..	Practising Physician Ayurveda.
22. Tenali	5	..	..	Nandivelugu ..	A. Ramakoti Sastri ..	Ayurveda Ratna.
				Chavali	K. Venkata Subrahmanya Sastri.	A.M.A.C.; Bhishagwara.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Number and name of district and taluk board. (1)	Number of institutions maintained. Ayurveda. (2)	Siddha. (3)	Unani. (4)	Places in which they are working. (5)	Person in charge. (6)	Qualifications. (7)
Guntur district—*cont.* 22. Tenali—*cont.*				Tsundur	P. Ramachandra Sastri ..	A.M.A.C.; Ayurveda Bhushana and Visarada.
				Mannangi	K. Narasimha Sastri	Ayurveda Bhushana and Bhishagwara.
				Perakalapudi ..	M. Gangadhar Sastri ..	Bhishagwara; A.M.A.C.
Kistna district— 23. Kaikalur	1	..	..	Pedagannur	M. Venkata Sastri ..	Ayurveda Bhushanam.
24. Gudivada	1	..	..	Nandivada	V. Suryanarayana Sastri.	Ayurveda Bhushanam and Ayurveda Visarada.
Kurnool district— 25. Nandyal Taluk Board ..	1	..	..	Miduthur	Sridhara Venkataswara Sastri.	A.M.A.C.; Ayurveda Bhushanam.
26. Koilkuntla Taluk Board.	..	..	..	Kolimigudla	R. Subrahmanyam ..	Undergone training in Ayurvedic College.
Malabar district— 27. Calicut Taluk Board ..	1	..	..	Tiruvangur amsam .	A. Sankuni Vaidyar ..	Studied under a famous Native Physician of Malabar.
28. Palghat Taluk Board ..	1	..	..	Mundur	M. P. Narayana Nayar ..	Studied under Mr. Neelakanda Sarma, Principal, Sanskrit College, Pattambi.
Nellore district— 29. Gudur Taluk Board ..	1	..	..	Gudur	P. Seshayya Nayudu ..	Vast study in Ayurveda.
30. Kavali Taluk Board ..	3	..	..	Kaligiri	T. Venkatasiva Sarma ..	Studied in the Madras Ayurvedic College for four years. Underwent training in modern Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery. Passed Visarada examination of the Sanskrit branch.
				Kavali	A. Gopalakrishna Ayyar..	S.S.L.C.; three years' training in the Ayurvedic branch at the Sanskrit College, Nellore; Bhishak examination of the All-India Ayurvedic Vidyapatu.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

				Varini	K. Krishnayya	Studied up to Intermediate; four years' training in the Madras Ayurvedic College. Passed Bhishagwara examination. Attended dissections of the human body in the Government school of Indian Medicine for six months. Attended Major Pandalai's operations for three months. Complete training in minor surgery both in theory and practice. Passed the Bhishak examination of the All-India Ayurvedic Vidyapatu.
31. Nellore Taluk Board ..	1	..	..	Muthukur	Pattabirama Sarma ..	Passed the Bhishak examination of the All-India Ayurvedic Vidyapeeta. A.M.A.C.; Ayurvedic Bhushana.
Ramnad district—						
	1	..	..	Ramnad	V. R. Velappan	
	1	..	..	Kotaipatnam ..	V. Karunakara Kurup ..	Undergone training in Ahtanga Hisudaya for four years under M. R. Gurukal of Palghat.
	1	..	..	Perainmalai	K. S. S. Sarma	A.M.A.C.; Bhisakwara complete course in Ayurvedic training in the Madras Ayurvedic College.
	1	..	..	Kalier Koil	E. R. Laksminarasimha Achari.	Vaidya visharada.
	1	..	..	Partibanur	K. L. Venkatachala Ayyar.	Do.
Tanjore district—						
33. Nannilam Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Manavalanallur ..	N. Subrahmanya Sastri ..	Ayurvedic Bhushana with ten years service.
34. Tirutturaipundi Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Naluvedapatti ..	G. Sesha Ayyangar ..	Training for four years at the Ayurvedic College.
35. Negapatam Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Valivalam	N. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar.	Ayur Bhushan.
36. Pattukkottai	1	..	..	Peraurni	G. Sundaresa Ayyar ..	Ayurveda Bhushan.
	1	..	..	Madukur	K. Shandy	Vaidya visharada.
	1	..	..	Tiruvanam	V. Ramaswami Sastri ..	Do.
Tinnevelly district—						
37. Tinnevelly Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Sivalaperi	A. Venkateswara Ayyar ..	Vaidya visharada, Vaidya Siromani.
	1	..	..	Manur	A. Lakshmiverata Sastri.	Ayurveda visharada.

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Number and name of district and taluk boards. (1)	Number of institutions maintained. Ayurveda. (2)	Siddha. (3)	Unani. (4)	Places in which they are working. (5)	Person in charge. (6)	Qualifications. (7)
Tinnevelly district—*cont.*						
37. Tinnevelly Taluk Board —*cont.*	1	..	..	Alankulam ..	S. Srinivasan	Ayurveda Bhisha gwara.
	1	..	..	Rajavallepuram ..	K. B. Krishna Ayyar ..	Ayurveda Bhishak.
	1	..	..	Tachanallur ..	S. K. Sesha Ganapadigal.	Vaidya visharada.
38. Sermadevi Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Tirukurangudi ..	K. Govindan Nayar ..	Do.
	1	..	..	Melaseval	K. V. Narayana Ayyar ..	Ayurvedic Bhishagwara; Ayurvedic Bhishak.
Trichinopoly district—						
39. Trichinopoly Taluk Board.	1	..	..	Somarasampettai ..	M. Ponnuswami Pillai ..	Four years' course in Ayurvedic College.
Vizagapatam—						
40.	1	..	..	Vepada	P. Sitarama Rao	Diploma holder, Ayurvedic College.
	1	..	..	Kottam	B. Gopinadha Patrudu ..	Experienced Ayurvedic Physician.
	1	..	..	Kasinukota	Bh. Narasimham	Do. do.
	1	..	..	Madhuravadu ..	B. Sankaranarayana Sarma.	Diploma holder, Ayurvedic College.
	1	..	..	Paravada	M. Papayya Patrudu ..	Experienced Ayurvedic Physician.
	1	..	..	Pachinpenta	Akindi Narayana Sastri ..	Native doctor.
	1	..	..	Devarapalli	B. Satyanarayana ..	Diploma holder, Ayurvedic College.
	1	..	..	Kondakerla	V. V. Ramana Rao ..	Do. do.
	1	..	..	Ranasthalam	B. Narayana Sarma ..	Ayurvedic doctor.
	1	..	..	Burja	D. V. Narasinga Rao ..	Native doctor.
	1	..	..	Budathanapalli ..	M. Pantulu Rakumurti ..	Do.
	1	..	..	Arikithota	A. V. S. Sarma	Vaidya Bisthantha.
	1	..	..	Sontyam	Akena Acharyalu	Native doctor.
	77	..	..	...		

Name of district and Municipality. (1)	Number of institutions maintained Ayurvedic. (2)	Places in which they are working. (3)	Person in charge. (4)	Qualifications. (5)
Bellary district—				
Adoni	1	Havennapet road	D. Abdul Karim Sahib ..	Certificate of competency granted by Physician, Municipal Ayurvedic dispensary, Cuddapah.
Bellary	1	No. 1433, Car street ..	P. Raghavendra Achariyar ..	Attended Government indigenous hospital for two years. Passed first-class in Saragadhara Samhita, Mysore. Studied in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College. Passed Ayurveda Vidvat examination from the old Ayurvedic College, Mysore.
Coimbatore district—				
Coimbatore . ..	1	Big Bazaar street	C. H. Sesha Achariyar ..	Ayurveda Bhushana.
	1	Jail road	A. Govindaswami Chettiyar ..	Bhishagwara.
Dharapuram	1	Sixth ward	A. R. Krishnan	Bhishagwara.
Erode	1		B. Tirumalai Sastri	A.M.A.C. Ayurveda Bhushana.
Pollachi	1	Near General Post office..	P. S. Anantanarayana Sarma.	Vaidya Visarada of the Venkataramana Medical school, Mylapore.
Tiruppur	1	Midway between Allopathic hospital and Women and Children dispensary.	W. D. Krishnamurti Rao ..	Vaidya Bhushana ; A.M.A.C.
Cuddapah district—				
Cuddapah	1	Seventh ward	P. Venkatarangayya	Ayurveda Bhishak granted by the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha and Mahamandali.
Godavari (East) district—				
Cocanada	1	Mosque street	J. Lakshminarayana Sastri ..	A.M.A.C. ; Ayurveda Visaradha and Ayurveda Bhushana.
Rajahmundry	1	Lakshmivarapupeta ..	Chavali Ramamurti Sastri ..	Ayurveda Visarada. Completed ten subjects out of twelve in Acharya, the highest examination of the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha and Mahamandali.
	1	Innespeta	Vetary Vasudeva Sastri ..	Bhishagwara and Ayurveda Bhushana.
Guntur district—				
Guntur	1	Nagarampalem ward ..	K. Lakshmipati	Rajavaidya Bhishagmani.
Kanara (South) district—				
Mangalore	1	Bokapatna	I. K. P. Sharma	Ayurvedic Bhushana, Ayurvedic Visharada and ordered to him by the President of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference, Jaipur.

Name of district and Municipality. (1)	Number of institutions maintained. Ayurvedic. (2)	Places in which they are working. (3)	Person in charge. (4)	Qualifications. (5)
Godavari (West) district—Ellore	1	Ward No. 2	Ch. Rajagopal Rao	Vaidya Maharnava Bhishak Siromani and Ayurveda Ratna.
Kurnool district—Kurnool	1	Ward No. 2, street No. 26.	C. T. Gopala Sarma	Vidwan of the Sri Venkateswara Ayurvedic College. Ayurveda Visarada of the All-India Ayurvedic Vidyalaya Pitam of Cawnpore University.
Madura district—Dindigul	1	Town	S. M. Nachimuthusami Pillai.	Does not hold any recognized diploma but possesses experience.
Madura	1	South Avani Moola street.	S. K. Vaidyan	A.K.A.C. Ayurveda Bhushana.
	1	14, Eastern Ponnagaram extension road.	P. M. Kesava Vaidyan ..	Do.
			T. A. Marimuthu Servai	Good reputation and vast experience in Syddha Vaidya.
Malabar district—Calicut	1	Coast road	P. Govindan Nayar	Studied under Thriparankot Sankaran *alias* Kunhunni Moosad; 10 years' experience as Ayurvedic physician.
Palghat	1	Centre of Town	M. S. Seetharama Ayyar ..	'Vydia Visaraha' of Venkataramana dispensary and Ayurvedic College.
Nellore district—Nellore	1	Barracks	C. Syama Ayyangar	Pandit, Vaidyanatha Kalasala, Bangalore.
			K. Gurumurthi Sastri ..	Passed Ayurveda in Ayurveda Kalasala, Madras; Ayurveda Visarada. Passed superior grade examination of Ayurveda Siromani.
	1	Stonehousepet	Sreenivasacharlu	Bhishagwara and Ayurveda Bhushana of Madras Ayurvedic College.
Salem district—Salem	1	Shevapet	K. Kumara Vaidyar	Ayurveda Bhushana.
Vizagapatam district—Vizianagram	1		Chittavajjula Seetharamayya Pantulu.	Family of physicians. Local Ayurvedic doctor of 30 years' standing.

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APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1088 asked by Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 72 supra.]

I

Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII *Circle*, 1927–28.

Name of village and sub-circle. (1)	Area. (2)	Treatment. Cultural. (3)	Treatment. Manurial. (4)	Yield of grain. Per plot. (5)	Yield of grain. Per acre. (6)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Cultural. (7)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Manurial. (8)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Total. (9)	Value of produce per acre. (10)	Net profit per acre. (11)	Extra profit due to improvement per acre. (12)
	ACS.			LB.	LB.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. MANURIAL TRIALS.											
1. Paddy—Co. 1.											
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·60	Ordinary cultivation.	Daincha ploughed in—8,000 lb. per acre.	1,910	3,183	47 6 4	10 6 8	57 13 0	181 14 0	124 1 0	4 2 8 •
	0·60		Daincha ploughed in—8,000 lb. per acre *plus* 120 lb. sulphate of ammonia per acre.	1,990	3,317	47 6 4	22 8 0	69 14 4	188 0 0	119 14 4	
2. Paddy—Local Sadai Samba.											
Thulukkannur (Attur).	0·10	Ordinary cultivation.	Green leaves—4,000 lb. per acre.	265	2,650	70 0 0	21 14 0	91 14 0	166 7 0	74 9 0	11 5 4
	0·30		Green leaves—4,000 lb. per acre *plus* superphosphate—186 lb. per acre.	900	3,000	70 0 0	31 0 8	101 0 8	186 15 0	85 14 4	
3. Paddy—Co. 1.											
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·22	Ordinary cultivation.	Green leaves—4,000 lb. per acre.	830	3,772	40 13 1	12 8 0	53 5 1	230 2 0	176 12 11	0 10 3
	0·22		Green leaves—4,000 lb. per acre *plus* superphosphate 190 lb. per acre.	850	3,863	40 10 1	20 11 9	61 5 10	238 13 0	177 7 2	

• Loss.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII Circle, 1927–28—*cont.*

Name of village and sub-circle. (1)	Area. (2)	Treatment. Cultural. (3)	Treatment. Manurial. (4)	Yield of grain. Per plot. (5)	Yield of grain. Per acre. (6)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Cultural. (7)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Manurial. (8)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Total. (9)	Value of produce per acre. (10)	Net profit per acre. (11)	Extra profit due to improvement per acre. (12)
	ACS.			LB.	LB.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Manurial Trials—*cont.*											
4. Paddy—Co. 1.											
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·60	Ordinary cultivation.	Daincha ploughed in—8,000 lb. per acre.	1,910	3,183	47 6 4	10 6 8	57 13 0	181 14 0	124 1 0	15 9 8 Loss.
	1·80		Daincha ploughed in—8,000 lb. per acre *plus* 168 lb. superphosphate per acre.	5,535	3,075	48 2 1	18 8 0	66 10 11	175 2 3	108 7 4	
8. Paddy—Local Sadai Samba.											
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·50	Ordinary cultivation.	Indigo in situ—9,000 lb. per acre.	747	1,494	39 4 0	11 4 0	50 8 0	92 12 0	42 4 0	53 15 9
	0·50		Indigo in situ—9,000 lb. per acre *plus* bonemeal 250 lb. per acre.	1,286	2,572	39 4 0	23 4 0	62 8 0	153 11 9	96 3 9	
11. Paddy—G.B.E. 24.											
Gangavalli (Attur).	0·33	Ordinary cultivation.	Cattle manure—4,000 lb. per acre.	1,035	3,100	76 8 0	6 0 0	82 8 0	201 4 0	118 12 0	12 7 0
	0·33		Cattle manure—4,000 lb. per acre *plus* sulphate of ammonia 160 lb. and superphosphate 168 lb. per acre.	1,215	3,627	76 8 0	30 4 0	106 12 0	237 15 0	131 3 0	

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12. Paddy—Local Sadai Samba.

Ettapur (Attur).	0·175	Ordinary cultivation.	Daincha—4,850 lb. per acre.	318·5	1,820	66 11 6	12 2 6	79 8 0	119 7 0	39 15 0	28 10 0
	0·175		Daincha—4,850 lb. per acre *plus* sulphate of ammonia 160 lb. and superphosphate 168 lb. per acre.	434	2,480	67 3 6	25 11 6	92 15 0	161 8 0	68 9 0	

13. Paddy—Local Sadai Samba.

Ettapur (Attur).	0·075	Ordinary cultivation.	Groundnut haulms—4,666 lb. per acre.	147	1 960	70 6 8	11 10 8	82 1 4	129 0 0	46 14 8	9 9 7
	0·075		Groundnut haulms—4.666 lb. ammonium sulphate 160 lb., superphosphate 168 lb. (each per acre).	178½	2,380	70 6 8	29 2 8	99 9 4	156 1 7	76 8 3	

14. Paddy—G.E.B. 24.

Abinavam (Attur).	0·10	Ordinary cultivation.	Cattle manures—4,000 lb. per acre.	135	1,350	73 9 6	3 14 6	77 8 0	95 12 0	18 4 0	31 12 8
	0·10		Cattle manure—4,000 lb. *plus* sulphate of ammonia 160 lb. *plus* superphosphate 168 lb. (each per acre).	209	2,090	73 9 6	23 10 4	97 3 10	147 4 6	50 0 8	

15. Paddy—Local Sadai Samba.

Abinavam (Attur).	0·085	Ordinary cultivation.	Cattle manure—4,000 lb. per acre.	160	1,882	73 3 3	3 13 9	77 0 0	123 0 8	46 0 8	8 1 0 * Loss.
	0·085		Cattle manure—4,000 lb. sulphate of ammonia 160 lb., superphosphate 168 lb. (each per acre).	172	2,028	73 2 6	23 8 6	96 11 0	134 10 8	37 15 8	

* The crop was under well irrigation. Water-supply failed in the later stages of the crop and the extra yield obtained has not paid for the manure.

Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII Circle, 1927-28—*cont.*

Name of village and sub-circle. (1)	Area. (2)	Treatment. Cultural. (3)	Treatment. Manurial. (4)	Yield of grain. Per plot. (5)	Yield of grain. Per acre. (6)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Cultural. (7)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Manurial. (8)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Total. (9)	Value of produce per acre. (10)	Net profit per acre. (11)	Extra profit due to improvement per acre. (12)
	ACS.			LB.	LB.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Manurial Trials—*cont.*											
16. Paddy—Co. 1.											
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·22	Ordinary cultivation.	Green leaves—4,000 lb. per acre.	830	3,772	42 1 0	11 4 0	53 5 0	230 2 0	176 13 0	8 5 0
	0·22		Green leaves—4,000 lb., sulphate of ammonia 180 lb., superphosphate 190 lb. (each per acre).	945	4,295	40 13 0	40 10 0	81 7 0	266 9 0	185 2 0	
17. Paddy—Sadai Samba.											
Annadanapatti (Salem).	0·70	Ordinary cultivation.	Two cart-loads green leaves per acre.	1,339	1,913	Same.	..	..	158 1 0	..	3 5 0
	0·66		Two cart-loads green leaves, sulphate of ammonia 83 lb., superphosphate 112 lb. (each per acre).	1,411	2,138		Extra 13 4 0	..	174 10 0	..	
18. Paddy—Co. 1.											
Kattanachchampatti (Rasipur).	0·105	Ordinary cultivation.	Four and three-fourths cart-loads cattle manure per acre.	280	2,666	Same.	..	..	209 8 0	..	13 13 8
	0·105		Four and three-fourths cart-loads cattle manure, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia (each per acre), sulphate ammonia applied one month after planting.	325	3,098		Extra 21 2 4	..	244 8 0	..	

19. Paddy—Co. 3.

Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·05	Ordinary cultivation.	Indigo in situ—9,000 lb. per acre.	80	1,600	40 10 0	11 4 0	51 14 0	100 13 0	48 15 0	6 8 0
	0·10		Indigo in situ—3,000 lb., sulphate of ammonia 120 lb., superphosphate 224 lb., groundnut cake 300 lb. (each per acre).	218	2,180	40 10 0	40 0 0	80 10 0	136 1 0	55 7 0	

20. Kar paddy.

Masakalipatti (Rasipur).	0·07	Ordinary cultivation.	Seven cart-loads cattle manure and 170 lb. groundnut cake per acre.	110	1,571	118 5 4	12 8 0	120 13 4	142 7 2	21 9 10	18 2 4
	0·07		Seven cart-loads cattle manure *plus* 170 lb. groundnut-cake *plus* 170 lb. sulphate of ammonia *plus* 170 lb. superphosphate per acre.	145	2,071	109 14 4	36 15 8	146 14 0	186 10 2	39 12 2	

22. Paddy—Sadai Samba.

Gollapatti (Dharmapuri).	0·55	Ordinary cultivation.	Green leaves—4,000 lb. per acre.	..	2,400	..	..	..	131 0 0	..	20 8 0
			Green leaves—4,000 lb. *plus* one bag each of superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia.	1,760	3,200	..	26 0 0	..	177 8 0	..	

23. Paddy—Sadai Samba.

Gollapatti (Dharmapuri).	1·00	Ordinary cultivation.	Green leaves—4,000 lb. per acre.	..	2,000	..	..	..	131 0 0	..	17 8 0
			One bag sulphate of ammonia *plus* one bag superphosphate per acre.	2,500	2,500	..	14 0 0	..	162 8 0	..	

Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII Circle, 1927–28—*cont.*

Name of village and sub-circle. (1)	Area. (2)	Treatment. Cultural. (3)	Treatment. Manurial. (4)	Yield of grain. Per plot. (5)	Yield of grain. Per acre. (6)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Cultural. (7)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Manurial. (8)	Cost of cultivation per acre. Total. (9)	Value of produce per acre. (10)	Net profit per acre. (11)	Extra profit due to improvement per acre. (12)
	ACS.			LB.	LB.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Manurial Trials—*cont.*											
24. Paddy—Manavari.											
Halay Dharmapuri (Dharmapuri).	..	..	4,000 lb. green leaves per acre.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..		Two bags sulphate of ammonia *plus* one bag superphosphate *plus* 4,000 lb. green leaves per acre.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8 0	
25. Ragi.											
Mekkaipilur (Attur).	0·50	Ordinary cultivation.	Cattle manure five carts per acre.	1,185	2,370	43 6 0	12 0 0	55 6 0	137 6 5	82 0 5	11 7 7
	0·50		Cattle manure five carts *plus* sulphate of ammonia 80 lb. *plus* superphosphate 168 lb. per acre.	1,425	2,850	43 6 0	28 4 0	71 10 0	165 2 0	93 8 0	
26. Sugarcane—Jaggery.											
Gollapatti (Dharmapuri).	0·33	Ordinary cultivation.	Sixty carts of cattle manure per acre.	1,750	5,250	..	..	..	420 0 0	..	120 0 0
	0·33		Sixty carts of cattle manure *plus* six bags ammonium sulphate per acre.	2,500	7,500	..	51 0 0	..	600 0 0	..	

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II. Varietal Tests on Paddy.

				(1)							
Halay Dharmapuri (Dharmapuri).	1·00	G.E.B. 24; ordinary cultivation.	Seven carts of cattle manure per acre.	2,250	2,250	41 8 0	17 8 0	59 0 0	168 8 0	109 8 0	6 0 0†
	1·30	Tiruppattur Samba ordinary cultivation.	Four carts of cattle manure per acre.	2,750	2,110	24 6 2	9 9 10	34 0 0	149 8 0	115 8 0	
				(2)							
Papparapati (Dharmapuri).	0·60	G.E.B. 24; ordinary cultivation.	Green leaves applied from outside.	2,240	3,360	68 15 4	1 0 8	70 0 0	251 0 0	181 0 0	22 0 0
	1·20	Nellore Samba ordinary cultivation.	Daincha ploughed in ..	3,750	3,100	59 9 4	0 6 8	60 0 0	219 0 0	159 0 0	
				(4)							
Abinavam (Attur).	0·10	G.E.B. 24; ordinary cultivation.	Equal treatment ..	135	1,350	..	..	77 8 0	95 12 0	18 4 0	27 11 11†
	0·85	Local Sadai Samba ordinary cultivation.		160	1,882	..	..	77 0 9	123 0 8	15 15 11	
				(5)							
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·22	C.O. 1 ..	Equal treatment ..	330	3,600	..	..	52 12 6	230 2 0	177 5 6	25 2 0
	0·22	Local Sadai Samba.		712	3,234	..	..	50 10 6	202 14 0	152 3 6	
				(6)							
Abinavam (Attur).	1·00	C.O. 2 ..	Equal treatment ..	3,035	3,035	..	..	103 0 0	188 15 0	85 15 0	44 2 0
	0·75	Local Sadai Samba.		1,687	2,250	..	..	103 0 0	144 13 0	41 13 0	
				(7)							
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·05	C.O. 3 ..	Equal treatment ..	830	3,600	..	..	50 10 0	101 3 0	50 9 0	20 2 6
	0·20	Local Sadai Samba.		262	1,310	..	..	53 9 0	83 15 6	30 6 6	

* The quality of jaggery from the manured plot was superior to that obtained from the control.

† Loss.

Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII Circle, 1927-28—*cont.*

Name of village and sub-circle.	Area.	Treatment.		Yield of grain.		Cost of cultivation per acre.			Value of produce per acre.	Net profit per acre.	Extra profit due to improvement per acre.
		Cultural.	Manurial.	Per plot.	Per acre.	Cultural.	Manurial.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.			LB.	LB.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
III.—Cultural Demonstration.											
(1) Paddy.											
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·50	Ploughing with country plough six times.	Equal treatment ..	947	1,884	..	..	50 8 0	117 9 0	67 1 0	16 0 0
	0·50	Ploughing with Konkan plough, six times.		1,055	2,010	..	..	48 8 0	131 9 0	83 1 0	
(2) Paddy.											
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·50	Ploughing with country plough, six times.	Equal treatment ..	800	1,600	..	..	51 4 0	101 3 0	49 15 0	38 8 0
	0·50	Ploughing with monsoon plough, four times.		109	1,880	..	..	47 10 0	136 1 0	88 7 0	
(3) G.E.B. 24 Paddy.											
Kumarasami-patti (Salem).	0·45	Bunch planting.	Equal treatment ..	1,386	3,080	Seeds.	Sowing only.	6 0 0	228 0 0	..	10 12 0
	0·54	Economic planting.		1,716	3,176	Do.	..	2 0 0	234 12 0	..	
(4) Paddy.											
Anaiyampatti (Attur).	0·22	Bunch planting.	Equal treatment ..	700	3,182	..	..	55 0 6	181 13 0	126 12 6	7 7 0
	0·22	Economic planting.		712	3,234	..	..	50 10 6	184 14 0	134 3 6	

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II

One hundred and twelve borings aggregating a total depth of 4,670 feet have been put down during the past eight years in the following villages of Salem district :—

1. Danishpet.
2. Udaiyanpattimitta.
3. Meenankadu.
4. Pachala.
5. Salem.
6. Agraharanattaramangalam.
7. Pinakramam.
8. Attayampatti.
9. Judge Thottam.
10. Hastampatti.
11. Rasipuram.
12. Suramangalam.
13. Kattinasipatti.
14. Chennagiri anicut.
15. Konsipathi Silavanpalaiyam.
16. Vembaditalam.
17. Nayakkanpatti.
18. Sivasamipuram.
19. Shevapet, Salem.
20. Vellalapuram.
21. Edappadi.
22. Jalakantapuram.
23. Avaniperur.
24. Dadapuram.
25. Vellanayakanpalaiyam.
26. Periyappatti.
27. Adikarapatti.
28. Harur.
29. Annasagaram.
30. Dharmapuri.
31. Kangayampatti.
32. Barur.
33. Krishnagiri.
34. Atur.
35. Gangavalli.
36. Peddanayakkanpalaiyam.
37. Anaiyampatti.
38. Sendamangalam.
39. Ariyanur.
40. Karikalankadu.
41. Akkaraipatti.
42. Hosur.
43. Denkanikota.
44. Arasakuppam.
45. Kelamangalam.
46. Marandapalli.
47. Mukkalapalli.
48. Tharamangalam.
49. Surappalli
50. Periavanavasi
51. Pappambadi.
52. Rami Reddippatti.

It is not clear whether information is desired as to the cost of sinking or constructing wells or of the cost of putting down borings; information in regard to the former is not available. The cost in terms of fees paid to the Department for borings cannot also be readily furnished.

Appendix XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1089 asked by Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 72 supra.]

Statement.

Year.	Total number of students admitted.	Total number of students from Salem district.	The number of students who have qualified from Salem district.
1908	18	2	1
1909	14	...	...
1910	20	2	1
1911	18	1	...
1912	20	2	1
1913	20	1	1
1914	42	2	1
1915	43	1	1
1916	42	3	3
1917	41	...	...
1918	52	1	1
1919	49	4	3
1920	26	1	1
1921	23	...	...
1922	27	...	...
1923	12	1	1
	Degree Courses.		
1920	18	...	...
1921	19	...	...
1922	20	...	...
1923	7	1	1
1924	20	...	...
1925	23	...	...
1926	40	...	...
1927	41	1	Undergoing training second year.
1928	41	1	Undergoing training first year.

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APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1090 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 73 supra.]

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated 17th December 1928, No. D. Dis. 1482/28.

[*Subject*.—Legislative Council question No. 962—Milch cows—Practice of borrowing by Government servants.]

* * * *

2. So far as the officers of the Agricultural department are concerned, they do not borrow cows in milk under the conditions indicated in the interpellation or under any other conditions, except on the Experiment station at Palur in the IV circle where some officers hire milch cows at rates from Rs. 2–3 per mensem according to the quantity of milk given by the cow and feeding charges are met by them; but no cows are borrowed free of charge and no presents are offered when cows are returned to the owners when they run dry.

3. As regards Agricultural Dairy practice of the country so far as I have been able to ascertain in the I, V and VII circles the practice of borrowing milch cows and returning them to the owners when they run dry is in vogue, in some places on a monthly rent according to the milk yield and in others, presents of cloths are given but not in money. In other circles cows are purchased outright and they are sent to ryots during the dry period until they calve and payment of costs keep are made.

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APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1091 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 73 supra.]

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in respect of agricultural and other stations during 1927–28.

Serial number and name of agricultural and other stations.	Receipts.	Expenditure.										
		Capital outlay.		Working expenses.								Total expenditure.
		Cost of land.	Purchase of livestock.	Purchase of dead stock.	Repairs and upkeep.	Maintenance of cattle.	Coolie labour.	Miscellaneous cultivation expenses.	Seeds and plants.	Manures and chemicals.	Sundries.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Anakapalli	5,900	..	..	9,966	1,395	2,743	6,661	7,390	156	1,440	665	17,776
2. Samalkota	11,694	..	544	1,061	1,156	1,644	3,949	1,385	25	548	1,824	12,136
3. Guntur	4,885	..	16	418	636	1,246	2,234	483	152	86	232	5,503
4. Nandyal	2,920	..	600	888	765	1,164	1,628	911	335	256	126	6,673
5. Hagari	5,028	..	525	1,391	1,065	1,456	1,875	1,372	547	83	132	8,446
6. Palur	7,608	..	797	833	1,637	1,177	3,661	1,614	232	1,089	96	11,136
7. Palakuppam	631	..	307	834	208	470	822	300	56	241	585	3,823
8. Taliparamba	4,004	..	..	50	296	74	844	457	99	373	2	2,195
9. Coconut stations ..	4,763	..	194	156	612	715	1,072	1,300	3,169	1,961	17	9,199
10. Nanjanad	2,765	..	27	332	911	3,827	1,459	1,067	12	1,934	229	9,798
11. Betel vine station, Vellalore	1,635	..	..	253	158	..	1,267	137	..	133	433	2,381
12. Paddy breeding station, Coimbatore	2,858	..	400	296	955	421	3,263	375	5	348	34	6,097
13. Paddy breeding station, Aduturai	5,592	..	513	500	763	892	3,540	1,230	78	686	95	8,297
14. Paddy breeding station, Maruteru	5,200	1,173	..	1,820	1,744	1,041	4,292	1,815	190	742	65	12,882
15. Paddy breeding station, Pattambi	2,893	..	..	1,300	3,907	1,174	3,150	1,046	150	815	71	11,613

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in respect of agricultural and other stations during 1927-28—cont.

Serial number and name of agricultural and other stations	Receipts.	Expenditure. Capital outlay. Cost of land.	Capital outlay. Purchase of live-stock.	Purchase of dead stock.	Working expenses. Repairs and upkeep.	Working expenses. Maintenance of cattle.	Working expenses. Coolie labour.	Working expenses. Miscellaneous cultivation expenses.	Working expenses. Seeds and plants.	Working expenses. Manures and chemicals.	Working expenses. Sundries.	Total expenditure.
	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
16. Cotton breeding station, Coimbatore	2,127	..	865	1,472	793	655	2,306	855	90	355	51	7,442
17. Cotton breeding station, Koilpatti	7,223	..	330	384	998	1,337	1,984	783	369	87	26	6,298
18. Millets breeding station.	1,022	..	500	399	356	846	2,353	490	34	191	1	5,170
19. Central farm	23,678	..	3,200	1,194	6,468	4,045	13,532	1,588	531	988	9	31,555
Live-stock section.												
20. Hosur	17,260	..	18,317	4,317	7,799	33,152	10,632	2,206	821	3,867	816	81,927
21. Chintaladevi	2,480	..	400	774	1,295	11,897	2,350	1,485	328	870	237	19,636
22. Coimbatore	2,806	..	..	75	363	9,927	..	..	..	..	..	10,365
23. Guntur	33,381	..	..	486	272	6,250	..	..	..	..	121	7,129
24. Government Botanic Gardens				969	1,197	483	7,811	2,156	1,031	15	439	14,101
25. Sims Park				11	202	..	2,323	1,005	..	75	32	3,648
26. Pomological station ..	14,191	..	..	8	12	..	1,230	400	568	189	55	2,457
27. Burliar				2	31	..	891	338	..	..	87	1,349
28. Kallar				26	30	..	1,202	394	..	..	104	1,756

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Appendix XIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1092 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 73 supra.]

Statement A.

The number of cattle at each Cattle Farm with species as on 1st November 1928.

Species.	Coimbatore Dairy.	Hosur Cattle Farm.	Buffalo Breeding Station, Guntur.	Ongole Cattle Farm, Chintaladevi.
Scindhe breed	1	108	..	..
Crossbred cattle	71	90	..	..
Ongole breed	..	124	..	140
Kangayam breed	..	134	..	..
Work cattle	..	45	..	29
Ayrshire bull	..	1	..	..
Delhi buffaloes	..	4	12	..
¾ do.	..	..	16	..
½ do.	..	..	25	..
⅞ do.	..	..	3	..
Total ..	72	506	56	169

Statement B.

Receipts and expenditure on the Cattle Farms.

Farm.	When started.	Period up to	Expenditure.	Receipts.
			RS.	RS.
1. Central Cattle Farm, Hosur.	1st September 1924.	31st March 1928.	2,45,176*	38,944
2. Ongole Cattle Farm, Chintaladevi.	In the year 1918-19.	April 1919 to March 1928.	2,18,186	32,882
3. Coimbatore Dairy ..	June 1923. Taken over by the Livestock section from the Superintendent, Central Farm.	From 1925-26. to 1927-28. Separate figures for the dairy alone prior to 1925-26 cannot accurately be distinguished.	1,12,638	1,04,114
4. Buffalo Breeding Station, Guntur.	June 1903 ..	31st March 1928.	27,115	6,510

* Excludes pay and travelling allowance of permanent staff on the farm. These figures were all merged in the whole section figures.

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Statement C.

Cost of maintenance of an animal in 1927-28.

(One year)

Central Cattle Farm, Hosur.	Coimbatore Agricultural College Dairy.	Ongole Cattle Farm, Chintaladevi.	Buffalo Breeding Station, Guntur.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
54	148	80	120*

Only cattle are taken to account; horses, sheep, pigs and poultry are omitted in the calculation.

* *Buffaloes.*—Rs. 2,000 fodder had to be purchased owing to failure of monsoon in 1927-28; if this is deducted, the cost of maintenance will be approximately Rs. 82 per animal.

Under cost of maintenance is included—

Cost of concentrated food.

Do. veterinary medicines and miscellaneous charges.

Do. grain grown on the farm and fed.

Do. purchased fodder.

Cooly labour on cattle.

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1096 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 76 supra.]

G.O. Routine No. 925, Revenue, dated 16th November 1928.

READ—the following :—

From M.R.Ry. B. Venkoba Rao Avargal, dated 2nd August 1928.

Order—Routine No. 925, Revenue, dated 16th November 1928.

The petitioner is informed that experience has shown the desirability of an inspection by an official of the Industries Department in such cases. The fee prescribed is very small compared with the expense involved. While it is true that the Department of Industries was established for the benefit of the ryots, that does not mean that individuals are to get the benefit of the advice of this department free to themselves at the expense of the general tax-payer. In the circumstances, if the petitioner wishes to have his application considered he should comply with the rules; but there is no compulsion on him to pay the fee if he would rather not take a loan on the terms prescribed.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To M.R.Ry. B. Venkoba Rao Avargal, Venkatesa Farm, Anandur Post, Salem district.
,, the Development Department.

Appendix XXI.

[Vide Item VI—Papers laid on the Table of the House, at page 82 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1928.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2) RS.	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
		Medical.	
Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department— Professor of Bacteriology, Madras Medical College.	625—1,150	1st July 1928 ..	

B. TEMPORARY.

(i) Extension of previous sanctions.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2) RS.	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
		Administration of Justice.	
Law (General) Department— Temporary Second Additional Sub-Judge, Madura.	650	For one year from 21st July 1928.	

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Industries.

Industries Department— Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries.	Deputy Collector on special duty—Grade pay Rs. 600 *plus* Rs. 100 Presidency Allowance.	From 1st July 1928 till 31st January 1929.	The post was created in the first instance for a period of six months from April 1927 and continued up to 30th June 1928.

(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

General Administration.

Public Department— Special Magistrate, Trichinopoly.	Pay in the regular line.	The period of special duty is the time taken for the disposal of the cases.	Mr. R. Sivaramakrishnan, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty for dealing with magisterial cases arising out of the strike in the South Indian Railway in August 1928.
Collector and Magistrate.	Pay in the regular line.	29th August 1928 to 28th September 1928 (both days inclusive).	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu was appointed on special duty as nominated Member of Legislative Assembly for the Madras Presidency.
Collector and Magistrate.	Pay in the regular line.	29th September 1928 to 10th October 1928 (both days inclusive).	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu was appointed on special duty under Development Department as a representative of this Government to the Conference held at Simla for the consideration of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

Administration of Justice.

Law (General) Department— Temporary Sub-Judge, Chittoor.	650	Six months from 7th July 1928.	

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B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

(ii) Posts newly created—*cont.*

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2) RS.	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
		Agriculture.	
Development Department— Agricultural Research Engineer.	750—50—950	Five years	The post was filled up on 1st August 1928.
		Civil Works.	
Public Works Department— Executive Engineer for the charge of the Central Presidency Division.	625—1,325	Two years from the date of formation of the division.	

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APPENDIX XXII.

[Vide item VI.—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 supra.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I

Letter from J. W. SMYTH, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Poona, the 28th October 1928, No. 4421-C/24.

[*Subject.*—Clubs—Procedure in connexion with the collection of licence fees from —.]

With reference to your letter No. 985-D/28, dated 16th October 1928, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to state that previously to 1st April 1928 the secretary of each club was required to submit to the Collector of the district on the 1st April and the 1st October every year, in such form as the Collector prescribed, a true and correct account of all spirits received, consumed and held in stock at the club. On receipt of this information the Collector assessed the fee for each club on the basis of the purchases made by it during the previous six months in accordance with the following scale :—

	Per dozen quart bottles.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Sparkling wines and liqueurs	6	0	0
Spirits	4	8	0
Still wines, i.e., Sherry, Port, Madeira, Vermouth, Milk Punch, and allied wines usually taken in small glasses	2	4	0
Other light wines	0	12	0
Fermented liquors	0	6	0

Since 1st April 1928 the fees have been assessed in accordance with the above scale but quarterly in arrears on sales and not on purchases.

2. The total amount of revenue realized from these fees during each of the years 1926–27 and 1927–28 in the Presidency proper was as follows :—

	RS.
1926–27	47,190
1927–28	47,292

Similar information for Sind has been called for and will be communicated to you when received.

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II

Letter from J. W. Smyth, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th October 1928, No. 4421-C/24.

[*Subject.*—Clubs—Procedure in connexion with the collection of licence fees from —.]

In continuation of my letter No. 4421-C/24, dated 28th October 1928, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to state that the total amount of revenue realized from licence fees of clubs in Sind during the year 1926–27 and 1927–28 was Rs. 12,392 and Rs. 12,866 respectively.

III

Reference from the Commissioner of Excise C.R. No. 9714/*Abk.*, *dated* 1*st November* 1928.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, c.i.e., o.b.e.,

Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Excise.

The Commissioner submits a statement furnishing as far as is available the information called for by Government in regard to non-proprietary clubs. The Collectors of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and the Nilgiris districts have not yet furnished the necessary particulars. A supplemental statement will be submitted on receipt of their reports.

2. A statement showing the kinds and rates of excise duties and licence fees paid by liquor shops and the amounts collected during the last two years is also submitted.

W. A. Brito,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with two statements.

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Enclosures.

(1)

Statement showing the particulars of the non-proprietary clubs in the Madras Presidency which supply foreign liquor to the members.

District.	Name of the club.	Place where situated.	Number of members.	1926–27. Spirits.	1926–27. Wines.	1926–27. Beer.	1926–27. Approximate cost.	1927–28. Spirits.	1927–28. Wines.	1927–28. Beer.	1927–28. Cost.
				GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	(1) The Ganjam Club	Berhampur ..	15	16	3	2	7,007	9	4	..	4,507
2. Vizagapatam.	(1) The English Club	Waltair ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) The East Coast Battalion Club.	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. East Godavari.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. West Godavari.	Nil		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kistna ..	The Bezwada Club	Bezwada ..	13	23	7	1	982	23	11	11	1,133
	The Masonic Lodge	Bezwada ..	69	2	..	..	84	2	..	4	126
6. Guntur ..	Nil		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nellore ..	The Nellore Club	Nellore ..	10	12	2	2	476	18	4	5	776
8. Cuddapah ..	Nil		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Anantapur ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Bellary ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Kurnool ..	The Officer's Club or the English Club.	Kurnool ..	16	* 1/3	..	..	* 15	..	..	..	..
12. Madras ..	(1) Madras Sailoring Club ..	South Quay of the Harbour.	104	49	13	152	2,723	51	6	154	2,683
	(2) Madras Port Staff Club ..	North Beach Road.	134	187	21	1,858	12,777	318	42	2,877	20,526
	(3) Madras Club	Royapetta ..	2,126	1,368	..	1,384	56,855	1,539	..	1,665	64,115
	(4) Gymkhana Club	Island Grounds ..	600	726	..	842	32,525	595	..	1,044	28,515
	(5) Madras City Police Club ..	Egmore	139	..	..	1,440	2,550	..	..	1,400	2,400
	(6) Cosmopolitan Club	Mount Road	No permanent bar attached.								
	(7) Nurses Club	Egmore .. .	No permanent bar attached.								

* Represents figures for 1926–27 and 1927–28.

Statement showing the particulars of the non-proprietary clubs in the Madras Presidency which supply foreign liquor to the members—*cont*.

District.	Name of the club.	Place where situated.	Number of members.	1926–27. Spirits.	1926–27. Wines.	1926–27. Beer.	1926–27. Approximate cost.	1927–28. Spirits.	1927–28. Wines.	1927–28. Beer.	1927–28. Cost.
				GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS.
	(8) Messrs. Best & Co.'s Mess ..	North Beach Road.		No regular mess—No members—No secretary.							
	(9) Second Field Brigade ..	Regimental Institute.		No information can be had from the military officer.							
	(10) Sergeant Mess and Officers Mess.	..		No information can be had from the military officer.							
	(11) Adyar Club	Adyar	508	233	166	397	17,985	282	183	460	21,260
	(12) Madras Cricket Club ..	Chepauk ..		Information not available.							
13. Chingleput ..	(1) The Railway Institute, Perambur.	Perambur ..		Information not available.							
	(2) Madras Race Club	Guindy	605	222	25	539	10,586	213	20	539	9,814
14. Chittoor ..	(1) Name not furnished	Chittoor ..	8	Information not available.							*
15. North Arcot	(1) The Vellore Club	Vellore	14	4	32	..	†	..	34	8	† 2,411
16. South Arcot.	(1) Cuddalore Club ..	Fort St. David, Cuddalore N.T.	11	77 gallons.			3,165	135 gallons.			2,687
	(2) Railway Institute Villupuram.	Railway colony, Villupuram.	220	10	2	12	297	10	2	12	297
17. Tanjore ..	(1) English Club	Tanjore ..	9	55			1,926	73		96	2,927
	(2) Do.	Negapatam ..	39	171	..	69	4,934	168	..	46	4,735
18. Trichinopoly.	(1) The English Club ..	Trichinopoly Cantonment.	150	776	25	494	31,432	726	103	599	30,046
	(2) The Staff Club for officers of the South Indian Railway Volunteers Corps ‡	Do.	85	..	..	..	..	61	9	673	4,629
	(3) Officers' Mess, 1/15th Punjab Regiment.	Trichinopoly ..		Information not available.							

* Receipts in March to May 1928 Seven bottles of whisky Rs. 55.

† Cost of liquor for the years October 1926 to September 1927 and October 1927 to September 1928.

‡ Opened from April 1927.

19. Madura ..	(1) The English Club	Kodaikanal ..	295	418 gallons in all.			9,802	386 gallons in all.			9,411
	(2) The Madura Club	Madura ..	37	592 gallons ,,			7,707	393 ,,			9,202
	(3) The Garden Club	Do.	12	364 gallons ,,			3,485	435 ,,			4,003
20. Ramnad ..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Tinnevelly ..	The Palamcottah Club	Palamcottah High ground.	9	495 gallons in all.			9,039	230 gallons in all.			5,502
	The English Club	Tuticorin Beach road.	70	333 gallons ,,			14,000	333 ,,			14,000
22. Coimbatore.	The Coimbatore Club	Coimbatore ..	Information not furnished in the absence of a legal provision.								
	The Anamala Planters' Club ..	Valparai ..	80	556 gallons in all.			8,819	876 gallons in all.			13,676
23. The Nilgiris.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Salem ..	The Salem Club	Salem	11	73	23	..	3,000	66	22	..	..
	The Yercaud Club	Yercaud ..	51	48	83	35	4,665	43	88	..	2,800
25. South Kanara.	Mangalore Club	Mangalore ..	25	93	93	134	6,136	108	36	59	5,140
										183	5,888
	Canara Club..	Bendoor (Mangalore).	24	2	1	2	120	2	1	3	92
26. Malabar ..	(1) Cochin Club	Cochin Town ..	102	233	37	253	12,000	..	..	..	.. ⎫
	(2) Meppadi Club (European) ..	Meppadi ..	29	Not available.			9,600	..	..	..	.. ⎪
	(3) Talapoya Club (European) ..	Talapoya ..	40	42	14	103	6,530	..	..	..	.. ⎬ ‡
	(4) Cosmopolitan Club	Tellicherry .	38	441 gallons in all.			1,916	..	..	..	.. ⎪
	(5) European Club	Do. ..	18	60 ,,			7,800	..	..	..	.. ⎭
	(6) The Malabar Club	Calicut ..	241	Quantity not available.			23,448	Quantity not available.			32,010
	(7) The Cosmopolitan Club ..	Do. ..	90	Information regarding quantity purchased with cost not available.							
	(8) Cannanore Club	Cannanore ..	15	872 gallons in all.			13,294	..	..	..	.. §
27. Mettur ..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

‡ Opened from April 1927.

§ Figures given against 1926–27 include the quantity purchased in 1927–28 also and its cost.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும் TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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Statement showing various excise duties and licence fees paid by liquor shops and the amounts collected during 1926–27 and 1927–28.

I. Duty.

Kind of liquor.	Rate of excise duty.
Arrack	Rs. 8–7–0 to Rs. 11–2–3 per proof gallon.
Locally-made foreign liquor	Rs. 17–8–0 per proof gallon.
Beer	Re. 0–8–0 per imperial gallon.

II. Licence fees.

(*a*) Arrack shops, toddy shops, beer shops and F.L. taverns are sold under the auction system.

(*b*) Fixed fee licences for the sale of foreign liquor.

Kind of fixed fee licence.	Licence fee per annum.
F.L. 1. Wholesale licence.	Rs. 1,000 in Madras. Rs. 250 in other districts.
F.L. 2. Retail ...	Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 750 in the Nilgiris except Gudalur. Rs. 500 in Madras and in Gudalur. Rs. 250 in large towns and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Cochin, in Shiyali, Tiruturaipundi, Tiruvadanai, Tenkasi and Ambasamudram. Rs. 150 in small towns.
F.L. 4. Retail for sale of beer	Rs. 50.
F.L. 7. Hotel ...	Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 in Madras. Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 in the Nilgiris. Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.
F.L. 8. Bar (Madras City only) ...	Rs. 100 monthly for first-class bar. Rs. 50 monthly for second-class bar.
Special bar licence ...	Fees fixed by the Commissioner according to circumstances.
F.L. 9. Refreshment room licence ...	Rs. 50 to Rs. 350 per annum.
F.L. 10. Refreshment room (others).	Rs. 500 in Madras. Rs. 75 rest of the Presidency.
F.L. 11. Occasional.	Not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion.
F.L. 12. Auctioneers licence	Rs. 5 per annum.
F.L. 13. Rectified spirit	Rs. 10 per annum.
F.L. 17. Medicated wines	Rs. 10 per annum.
F.L. 1. (*a*) Compounding ...	Rs. 250.
F.L. 1. (*b*) Bottling.	Rs. 50.
Dining car licences...	Rs. 50.

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III. Actual amount collected during the last two years.

—	Duty.		Licence fees.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arrack shops (contract distillery system areas)	1,33,00,423	1,34,79,617	68,93,263	70,57,230
Beershops	2,73,929	2,64,695	2,28,836	2,73,456
Foreign liquor taverns and shops assigned on fixed fees	1,39,768	3,41,469	4,64,503	4,13,740
Toddy shops	1,05,23,708	1,13,90,425	1,26,68,783	1,32,12,239
Total ..	2,42,37,828	2,54,76,206	2,02,55,385	2,09,56,665

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IV

Reference from the Commissioner of Excise, C.R. No. 9714/Abk., dated 27th November 1928.

In continuation of Commissioner's Reference on C.R. No. 9714/Abk., dated 1st November 1928, a supplemental statement showing the particulars of the non-proprietary clubs in the Madras Presidency which supply foreign liquor to members is herewith submitted.

ENCLOSURE

Statement showing the particulars of the non-proprietary clubs in the Madras Presidency which supply foreign liquor to the members.

District.	Name of the club.	Place where situated.	Number of members.	1926–27. Spirits.	1926–27. Wines.	1926–27. Beer.	1926–27. Approximate cost.	1927–28. Spirits.	1927–28. Wines.	1927–28. Beer.	1927–28. Approximate cost.
				GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ..	(1) Vizianagram Club	Vizianagram ..	12	40	9	16	1,803	99	12	84	4,480
	(2) Waltair Club	Waltair	131	* 296	* 38	* 228	*13,935	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	(1) European Club	Cocanada ..	25		219		5,402		195		5,250
	(2) Anglo-Indian Club	Do. ..	15		9		300		6		215
	(3) Free Masons Lodge	Rajahmundry ..	40		12		500		12		500
	(4) European Club	Do. ..	20		140		2,918		126		3,190
Madras	Madras Cricket Club	Chepauk, Madras.	400	294	37	415	12,918	312	26	595	15,012
The Nilgiris ..	(1) Gymkhana Club	Ootacamund ..	450	67	7	237	3,304	73	9	172	3,822
	(2) Kotagiri Club	Kotagiri ..	114	24	40	240	10,000	24	38	255	10,000
	(3) Ootacamund Club	Ootacamund ..	624	651	577	735	49,000	780	577	898	50,000
	(4) Coonoor Club	Coonoor ..	78	154	86	225	9,500	209	92	363	11,983
	(5) Gymkhana Club	Wellington ..	118	456	184	1,046	18,500	514	211	1,108	19,500
	(6) Sergeant Club, Lancashire Fusiliers.	Do. ..	50	65	12	2,750	8,629	93	12	4,400	13,223

	(7) Mango Range Club, Gudalur taluk.	Mango Range ..	10	12	..	32	514	21	5	64	*1,036
	(8) Nilgiri-Malabar Battalion Club.	Ootacamund ..	53	10	3	53	695	Figures not available.			
	(9) Aruvankadu Cordite Factory Club.	Aruvankadu ..	150	241	59	3,762	18,554	231	70	3,559	17,548
	(10) Officers' Mess	Wellington ..	No figures available. The mess is reported to be " an absolutely private institution."								
Malabar	(1) The Malabar Club	Calicut	241	618		930	24,289	735		1,238	32,010
	(2) Cosmopolitan Club	Do.	101	43			1,668	33			1,341

* Average annual figures based on the actuals of the period from 1st November 1925 to 31st October 1927.

APPENDIX XXIII.

[Vide Item VI—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 supra].

G.O. No. 2348, Education, dated 7th December 1928

The following Press Communiqué is issued :—

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The constitution of the Andhra University as laid down in the Andhra University Act, 1925, contemplated its development both as a teaching and as an affiliating University. The existing colleges in the University area were to be affiliated colleges under the Act, retaining the status which they held when the Act came into force, but no college unless situated in Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry or Anantapur was to receive the enhanced status as an affiliated college, and similarly it was only in these three towns that the University was free to establish either a University College, that is to say, a college providing honours or post-graduate course or a firstgrade college, that is to say, a college providing the full course for the pass degree. Such colleges might be either established or recognized by the University, but the underlying intention was that such colleges should be directly managed by the University itself. At the same time the headquarters of the University were fixed at Bezwada, a centre at which no colleges existed and in which under the Act none could be established. It is well known that this arrangement which divorced the University headquarters from any centre in which colleges under its direct control could be established and which deprived all colleges at centres other than those prescribed of the prospect of securing a higher status has produced much controversy and discontent as has been evidenced by the introduction of numerous Bills in the Legislative Council attempting to deal with the difficulties to which the existing constitution has given rise.

These Bills which have been put forward mainly in furtherance of local claims have so far provided no general basis for agreement, and a controversy which has been seriously to the detriment of the Andhra University has now continued for nearly three years. Government are anxious, if they can, to further a settlement of this controversy. They, therefore, while retaining an open mind on the question desire to place before the public one suggestion, the examination of which by those concerned might in their opinion possibly conduce to a larger measure of agreement.

The suggestion briefly is this. It is urged that one University cannot advantageously combine the dual functions of a teaching and residential University and an affiliating University, that

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a teaching and residential University could not properly discharge its functions if the institutions under its control were distributed over three distant centres with headquarters divorced from them all, and that the only condition under which a University can serve as an affiliating University is that it does not maintain colleges under its own direct aegis, as the inevitable result must be friction between the University and other affiliated colleges which are bound to suspect the affiliating authority of jealousy and partiality. It is suggested that recent developments elsewhere as illustrated by the projected establishment of a teaching residential University at Chidambaram indicate the correct manner in which the problem of the Andhra University should be approached and that the development of Universities in this Presidency in the immediate future should be on the following lines. There should be—

(1) A unitary residential University for the Telugu districts;

(2) A unitary residential University at Chidambaram for the Tamil districts; and

(3) An affiliating University, that is to say, the Madras University, for all colleges throughout the Presidency which do not form part of either of these unitary Universities.

It is suggested further that Vizagapatam should be the headquarters of the unitary residential University for the Andhra country on the following grounds:—

(i) Vizagapatam has a more salubrious climate than other possible centres.

(ii) Vizagapatam is an important railway centre and also the site of a very important harbour.

(iii) Vizagapatam will for these reasons provide greater opportunities for special scientific and technological training than any other centre.

(iv) There is already a Medical College at Vizagapatam.

(v) A site suited to a residential University can be found in the vicinity of the town.

In support of the main proposition it is suggested—

(*a*) that there will be a well-defined division of functions between the three Universities;

(*b*) that special courses and research in respect of Telugu language, literature and history will be concentrated at Vizagapatam, the Chidambaram University serving as a similar centre for the Tamil language; and

(*c*) that with Universities thus constituted on well-defined lines residential Universities will be able to attract a teaching and research staff whose reputation and attainments will be of a high order.

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It is also suggested that such a division of functions among the three Universities will in course of time facilitate the creation of further Universities as the need for them develops and financial resources permit, while allowing the immediate needs of centres not included in the residential Universities to be provided for in a manner which so far as the Telugu districts are concerned is at present impossible in view of the provisions of the Andhra University Act.

Government trust that by placing these suggestions before the public they may receive assistance in conducting that examination of them which they have not yet undertaken, and possibly elicit further constructive proposals which may merit consideration.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar, Madras University.
,, Registrar, Andhra University.
,, Director of Public Instruction.
,, Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of communiqué).
,, Secretary, Legislative Council (copies to be laid on Council table).

APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide Item VI—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 infra.]

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 452 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 9th October 1928, the following Government Order is laid on the table:—

G.O. No. 2709, Revenue, dated 16th November 1928.

READ—the following papers:—

(i)

Question put by Mr. C. Obi Reddi and the answer given thereto at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 9th October 1928.

* 452 *Q.*—Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many cases, in each of the years 1925–26, 1926–27 and 1927–28 in the district of Anantapur penal interest was levied under the Takkavi Loans Act for arrears of takkavi instalments that were due;

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(*b*) what was the amount of arrears due in each of such cases and what was the amount of penal interest levied in each of such cases; and

(*c*) whether any previous intimation was given to the borrowers in each of the above cases as to the dates on which their instalments fell due?

Answer.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*).—A report has been called for.

(ii)

Official Memorandum No. 2837-*E*/28-1, *Revenue, dated* 25*th September* 1928.

The Board of Revenue is requested to submit a report on the following points at an early date:—

(i) In how many cases in each of the years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 penalties were levied on arrears of loans instalments in the Anantapur district;

(ii) what was the amount of arrears due in each of such cases and what was the amount of penalty levied in each of such cases;

(iii) whether any previous intimation was given to the borrowers in each case as to the dates on which their instalments fell due.

(By order)

D. D. WARREN,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

(iii)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Routine No. 6911, *dated* 25*th October* 1928.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR Avargal, B.A., B.L., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated the 12th October 1928, No. R. C. 1358.

The Government have called for information on three points which are answered below:—

Point (*i*).—A statement (I) showing the total number of cases in which penalties were levied during each of the three years is enclosed.

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Point (*ii*).—This will have to be worked out after extracting the items from the loans ledgers which consists of 320 volumes. This work is expected to occupy at least six weeks, as the loans staff has also to attend to the preparation of last month's demand, collection and balance and the monthly demand list and so cannot be detailed solely for the work of picking out the loan items in question which, as will be observed from statement (I) attached, numbers 15,216.

I furnish, however, another statement (II) showing the total amount of penalties levied in the years 1926-27 and 1927-28. The figures for 1925-26 have to be worked out from the ledgers as the demand, collection and balance for that period was a half-yearly return according to the calendar year and the figures for the official year are not therefore readily available. I request to be informed whether, in view of the information now furnished, the Board would still consider that the preparation of a statement showing the amount of arrears and of penalty in every one of the 15,216 items in respect of which penalty was charged in the three years is worth the time and labour that will necessarily be involved. A sample of the form in which this information is proposed to be gathered is enclosed. If it is decided that the statement should be prepared, I request that time may be allowed up to the end of November.

Point (*iii*).—No previous intimation was given in writing to individual borrowers as to the dates on which their instalments fall due.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

I.—Statement showing the total number of loan cases in which penalty was levied.

1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
2,978	6,517	5,721

(2)

II.—Statement showing the aggregate amount of penalty levied on loans arrears—Anantapur district.

1926-27.	1927-28.	Remarks. Penalty from 1st January 1925 to 31st March 1926 (one year and three months).
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
21,872 6 5	15,466 6 7	10,780 7 10

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(3)

Sample form.

Statement showing loans arrears and penalty charged in 1925–26, 1926–27 and 1927–28 in the Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district.

Number of loan order.	1925–26. (April 1925 to March 1926.)			1926–27. (April 1926 to March 1927.)			1927–28. (April 1927 to March 1928.)		
	Arrears.	Date from which outstanding.	Penalty charged.	Arrears.	Date from which outstanding.	Penalty charged.	Arrears.	Date from which outstanding.	Penalty charged.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
16/30	58 9 5	10th May 1924 ..	11 4 0	4 9 2	2nd March 1926 ..	0 10 0	24 3 9	27th June 1927 ..	0 8 0
.	18 13 5	7th August 1925 ..	0 8 0	39 3 9	10th May 1926 ..	1 8 0	16 11 9	6th July 1927 ..	0 4 0
..	39 3 9	10th May 1925 ..	2 8 0	..	..	..	0 12 0	2nd August 1927 ..	0 6 0
..	16 1 2	2nd October 1925 ..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4 9 2	4th November 1925.	0 1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Resolution—Routine No. 6911, *dated* 25*th October* 1928.

Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 2837–E/28–1, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.

2. *Point* (*ii*) *of the Government Memorandum.*—The Board invites the attention of Government to the Collector's remarks and begs to enquire whether they still consider that the information required under this item should be compiled.

3. As regards point (iii), the Board submits that the date of repayment in each year is mentioned in the loan order, a copy of which is given to the borrower and that no separate intimation is given each year. The date of repayment is almost always the last revenue kist of the year which is well known.

(True extract)

A. A. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order, No. 2709, *Revenue dated* 16*th November* 1928.

Miscellaneous

Recorded.

2. The compilation referred to in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings read above need not be proceeded with.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

APPENDIX XXV.

[Vide Item VI--Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 supra.]

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 198 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th September 1928, the following report is laid on the table.

தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Statement showing the number, status, pay or income of officers performing the functions of Inspectors of buses in the Madras City and in mufassal, and the receipts of fees for inspection, for the year ending 30th June 1928.

District. (1)	Number of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. (2)	Status of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. (3)	Pay of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. (4)	Emoluments of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. (5)	Receipts of fees for inspection for the year ending 30th June 1928. (6) RS.	A.	P.
1. Ganjam	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.	Rs. 900	2,410	0	0
2. Vizagapatam ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles	No pay fixed	Amount realized in column (6).	2,787	12	0
3. Godavari, East ..	2	District Superintendent of Police for the whole district except Agency division where the Assistant Superintendent of Police conducts inspection.	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem. Rs. 350—700 ,,	Rs. 4,575	6,179	0	0
4. Godavari, West..	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 ,,	Rs. 65 per mensem	2,910	0	0
5. Kistna	1	Do. ..	Rs. 650—1,350 ,,	Rs. 75 ,, ..	3,796	0	0
6. Guntur	2	Do. .. District Board Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 ,, Rs. 700—1,000 ,,	Amount realized in column (6) is divided into two equal halves.	2,375	0	0
7. Nellore	1	Inspector of motor vehicles	Rs. 225 per mensem ..		4,329	8	0
8. Cuddapah ..	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.	Rs. 1,237-8-0	2,583	0	0
9. Anantapur ..	1	Do. ..	Rs. 650—1,350 ,,	Rs. 125 per mensem ..	1,665	0	0
10. Bellary	3	Do. .. District Board Engineer Executive Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 ,, Rs. 700—1,000 ,, Rs. 625—1,375 ,,	Rs. 3,300	3,140	0	0
11. Kurnool	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 ,,	Rs. 1,920	2,387	0	0
12. Madras	1	Commissioner of Police	Rs. 1,750—2,150 ,,	Rs. 500 per mensem ..	16,150	0	0
13. Chingleput ..	2	District Superintendent of Police .. District Board Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 ,, Rs. 700—1,000 ,,	Rs. 2,450	2,475	0	0
14. Chittoor	3	District Superintendent of Police District Board Engineer Executive Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 ,, Rs. 700—1,000 ,, Rs. 625—1,375 ,,	Rs. 3,350 Rs. 275 Rs. 150	3,775	0	0
15. North Arcot ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles	Rs. 225 per mensem ..	...	7,755	0	0
16. South Arcot ..	2	District Superintendent of Police .. District Board Engineer	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem. Rs. 700—1,000 ,,	Rs. 1,050 Rs. 660	4,390	0	0

						Rs.	A.	P.
17. Tanjore ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles	Rs. 275 per mensem ..			7,815	0	0
18. Trichinopoly ..	1	District Superintendent of Police ..	Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem ..	Rs. 175 per mensem ..		3,250	0	0
19. Madura .. 20. Ramnad ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles for Madura and Ramnad.	Rs. 350 per mensem ..			16,462 8 0 7,950 0 0		
21. Tinnevelly ..	1	Inspector of motor vehicles	Rs. 275 ,, ..	..		11,340	0	0
22. Coimbatore ..	1	Do.	Rs. 275 per mensem up to 4th October 1927 and Rs. 325 per mensem from 5th October 1927.			12,343	0	0
23. The Nilgiris ..	1	Do.	Rs. 325 per mensem			4,198	0	0
24. Salem	1	Do.	Rs. 250 ,, ..			7,864	0	0
25. South Kanara ..	1	Do.	Rs. 275 ,, ..			6,637	8	0
26. Malabar ..	1	Do.	Rs. 250 ,, ..			14,020	0	0

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX XXVI.

[Vide Item VI—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 supra.]

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 783 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th November 1928, the following report is placed on the table :—

Report of the Commissioner of Excise, C.R. No. 10461-*Abkari*, *dated 27th November* 1928.

The arrack shops at Nallagatla and Erraguntla have been in existence since 1915. There is no arrack shop at Bathulur. The three villages are situated on the Chittoor-Kurnool Road. The distance between Nallagatla and Bathulur is 2 miles and that between Bathulur and Erraguntla is 2½ miles.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS